INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own receive to help Indian Insurance Companies?

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVII NO. 204--- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 28 1929 ONE ANNA

JATIN DAS ON THRESHHOLD OF DEATH

ALARMING SITUATION AT JAFFA

Martial Law Declared at Telaviv

JEWS ACCUSE GOVT.

—:o:—

Lord Reading to Go to Palestine?

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Jerusalem.—Disturbances have broken out at Telaviv where martial law has been proclaimed. Some Jews have been killed in the Arab quarters in Jaffa.

The Government of Palestine, in a communique, states that Jerusalem is now quiet. British infantry, air force and armoured cars are keeping order, and British police and special constables are patrolling all parts of the town. Casualties in Jerusalem since the beginning of the outbreak are 14 Jews, 10 Muslims and three Christians killed, and 37 Jews, 20 Muslims and one Christian seriously injured. Five people of different communities have died of wounds, and 66 Jews, 32 Muslims and 15 Chrstians have been slightly injured.

ORDER RE-ESTABLISHED IN HEBRON.

Order, the communique adds, has been re-established in Hebron. Districts of Gaza and Beersheba are quiet. Arab attack on the police barracks was repulsed, and two Arabs were seriously injured.

Clashes also occurred at Baizan and Hadarha Carmel.

The situation at Safed was tense, but has improved on the arrival of a contingent of the Transjordan Frontier Force. Aircraft and armoured cars from Amman are operating in various parts of the country.

JAFFA GOVT. OFFICES ATTACKED.

Arabs attacked Government offices in Jaffa. The British police opened fire and repelled the attack. Five Arabs were killed and 30 wounded.

Trouble at Telaviv began when Muslims following Arab funeral broke away the procession. The police opened fire. Six Arabs were killed.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GOVT.

The Jerusalem City Council, at three in the afternoon, issued a statement that Arabs were attacking Mahneyehudah and Shaarayhesed. A later message issued by the Council stated that Arabs, every moment, were making fresh attacks in new localities. Five Jews have been killed at Telaviv. The statement accused the Government of putting obstacles in the way of the Jews' self-defence, and said that Arabs were preparing attacks on every other section in the country.

An attack on Bethalpha, where many Americans live, was repulsed.

A TEMPORARY EVACUATION.

A Colonial Office communique summarising the position in Palestine on 25th instant, says:—The Jewish outlying quarters in the suburbs of Jerusalem are not yet under control. There is some looting with casualties. Inhabitants have been temporarily evacuated to Garden City, Talpioth, near the Railway station. Casualties at Hebron are 45 Jews killed and 59 Jews injured, and eight Muslims killed and ten injured.

The situation at Jaffa is temporarily alarming in view of a possible demonstration and the risks of a clash at Telaviv; but the Acting High Commissioner is convinced that the arrival of His Majesty's warship "Sussex" on 26th instant will ease the situation.

OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION.

An official proclamation has been issued on 25th stating that exceptional measures and repression would be avoided as far as possible but the troops will not hesitate to use force against all disturbers of peace, without distinction.

SIR H. SAMUEL TO BE CONSULTED.

Sir Herbert Samuel, the Ex-High Commissioner in Palestine, who is returning to London from Prague, will presumably be consulted on the prevailing situation.—Reuter

RUMOURS ABOUT LORD READING'S SPECIAL MISSION

A report is current here that Lord Reading is going on a special mission to Palestine.—Reuter.

U. S. NOT TO SEND ANY WARSHIP TO PALESTINE

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Washington.—Mr. Stimson has made it clear that the United States has no intention of despatching a warship to Palestine.

The State Department has hitherto received no request in this connection from Americans in Jerusalem.

"WAILING WALL"

—:o:—

A PART OF THE MOSQUE OF OMAR

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Amin-Al-Huseini, Grand Mufti and President of Supreme Moslem Council, Palestine, in a letter to the "Times" points out that the Burak (Wailing Wall) is part of the western wall of the mosque of Omar where Mohamed alighted with his horse called Burak and says that the Jews and others have long been permitted to visit the Burak, but not to worship there. This has been acknowledged by the Turkish and British Governments in the League of Nations.

He refers to the efforts of the Jews to purchase the Burak from Moslems after which they "tried new tactics and began to claim it as their duty to pray there although they had never done that before." He concludes by saying that the Jews actually strove to appropriate Burak "although in theory it may remain a Moslem sacred property."—Reuter.

BATTLESHIP AND DESTROYERS FOR PALESTINE.

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Malta.—The aircraft-carrier "Eagle," battleship "Royal Sovereign" and destroyers "Woolston" and "Witherington" are standing by under orders to Palestine.

The First Northamptonshire Regiment and the First West Surrey Regiment have received orders to prepare for immediate embarkation.—Reuter.

BODY OF ITALIAN SCHNEIDER PILOT FOUND

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Desenzano, (Lombardy).—The body of the Schneider pilot Motta was found at a depth of 150 to 200 feet.—Reuter.

FLOOD DANGER OVER

—:o:—

Lakh of Rupees for Relief in Sind

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE TO SUKKUR BARRAGE

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Commissioner in Sind telegraphing on Monday night says:—"The Shyok flood peak has now reached and passed Sukkur although at Bukkur at 3 p.m. on the 25th the river had risen a further two inches owing to rains. The Superintending Engineer, Lloyd Barrage considers that all danger in Sind from the Shyok flood is now past and the Chief Engineer, Lloyd Barrage concurs in that opinion.

The recent heavy rainfall has greatly hampered work on the Barrage Canal construction works, and the labourers are inclined to leave work pending better conditions. No serious loss has been caused to the Barrage works at Sukkur, nor was any serious danger thereto ever anticipated. The rainfall reported for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. to-day (Monday) was: Hyderabad .47, Nawabshah 2.56, Khairpur .17. Mirpurkhas report has not been received for two days.

Portions of the Kandhkot and Thul Talukas of Jacobabad District have been submerged by breaches in the Desert Canal owing to hill torrents, swollen by rain; but the Deputy Commissioner telegraphs that the situation is in hand. Floods have also been caused by hill torrents at the tail of the Western Nara.

One lakh of free relief has been sanctioned by Government and has been distributed as follows:—Thar Parkar Rs. 40,000; Hyderabad Rs. 30,000; Nawabshah Rs. 20,000; and Sukkur Rs. 5,000. Out of the balance from last year of the Sind Relief Fund distribution has been made so far to Hyderabad town Rs. 2,000; Hyderabad District Rs. 15,000; Thar Parkar Rs. 15,000; Nawabshah Rs. 10,000 and Khairpur Rs. 5,000.

So far Rs. 13,000 has been collected for the Sind Flood Relief Fund, but money is also being collected for the Peoples Fund and for the distressed Muslims' Fund."

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Vested Interests Up in Arms

—:o:—

PROPAGANDA AGAINST HAJI BILL

LONDON, Aug. 27

The Council of Liverpool Chamber of Commerce has passed resolution fully supporting the steps taken by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon to ensure safeguards against discriminatory legislation in any new constitution of India.—Reuter.

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"STAND FIRM BY MUSLIM DEMANDS"

—:o:—

A FATWA TO CENTRAL SIMON COMMITTEE

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Madras Presidency Muslim Conference was held this evening under the chairmanship of Khan Bahadur Mir Muzurruddin and resolved to send a cable to the Muslim members of the Central Committee in London through Dr. Suhravardy, M.L.A., to stand firm by the demands of the All-India Muslim Conference at Delhi.—Free Press.

STERLING PURCHASES.

—:o:—

The total amount of sterling purchased by Government during the week ending Saturday 24th inst. was pounds 1,370,000 all of which is due for delivery during the current week.

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

—:o:—

Sir. T. B. Sapru to Defend "Pioneer" Editor

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

In the matter of 'Rule Nisi' issued yesterday to Mr. F W Wilson, Editor of the "Pioneer," requiring him to show cause on Wednesday, August 28, why he should not be punished with imprisonment or fine or both in respect of certain Articles pubished in that paper, alleged to be comments on the Meerut Conspiracy case now proceeding before Mr. Milner White, Additional District Magistrate, Mr. Justice Young, Vacation Judge, Allahabad High Court, passed the following order this afternoon:—

"I have considered this matter and I find that the invariable rule of this High Court is that matters of contempt should be heard by a Bench of this High Court consisting of three Judges. This is in accordance with the invariable rule obtaining in High Court in England. It may be in Allahabad that the Chief Justice has made a Rule, as he is entitled to do under Rules of the Court laying down that cases of contempt should be heard by a Bench of three Judges. I do not, sitting as a Vacation Judge, propose to alter this practice. In any event, there is no urgency in this case. Mr. Langford James, on behalf of the Crown, has acted as he ought to do, with promptitude. There is no reason now, why the case should not stand over until the opening of this Court. I, therefore adjourn the hearing of this case until the return of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice to this Court, with liberty to Mr. Langford James and to Mr. Wilson of the "Pioner" or Counsel on his behalf, to apply to fix a date for hearing of this matter thereafter. Let Notice of this Order be given immediately to Mr. F. W. Wilson of the "Pioneer."

Mr. Langford James, who was present in the Court, informed his Lord ship that he had communicated on the telephone with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, who he understood, has been engaged to appear for Mr. Wilson and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had no objection to the case standing out until after the reopening of the High Court. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had only stipulated that the date to be fixed should be convenient to both the parties.—Free Press.

DEVELOPMENT OF WATERWAYS

—:o:—

GOVT. URGED TO DEFINE POLICY

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

Mr. G. L. Mehta, Manager, Scindia Steam Navigation Company, speaking at the Rotary Club this afternoon urged that the Government should investigate the possibilities of the development of waterways, recently suggested by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and formulate a definite policy in respect of it. Further, he pleaded for the establishment of a Ministry of Transport to co-ordinate the various Transport services in the country and avoid wasteful competition between them. He declared such a co-ordinating machinery and a well-considered policy was essential to ensure the future of waterways in India.—Free Press.

KHARAGPUR RAILWAYMEN'S MEETING

—:o:—

KHARAGPUR, Aug. 27.

There was a very largely attended meeting of railway workers opposite to the Railway Workshops, when Mr. V V Giri, President, B. N. Rly. Labour Union addressed the meeting. Resolutions were passed urging the absorption of the remaining unemployed retrenched staff, the appointment of a joint committee to discuss housing questions and other matters. —Free Press.

RENEWED FIGHTING IN KHOST

—:o:—

Nadir Khan's Laskar Surrenders

HAZARA DELEGATION AT KABUL

SIMLA, Aug. 27

There has been renewed heavy fighting in Khost after a sortie by General Muhammad Sadiq from Gardez, regarding the success of which reports are conflicting.

Nadir Khan's tribal lashkars under his brother Shah Mahmud surrounded the Fort, which is still invested. Heavy reinforcements of Habibian troops are reported to be on their way via the Logar valley and Altimur Pass which gives access from Logar to Gardez area and is now controlled by Habibian forces. Simultaneously news has been received of the arrival of an important Hazara Delegation headed by two very important chiefs in Kabul

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Two Engines Drop Into River

—:o:—

ACCIDENT ON KOHAT THALL RAILWAY

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 27.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Rawalpindi, wires under date August 27, as follows:—

Owing to two engines and five loaded waggons of No. 6 Down Van Goods having fallen in the river over the Kanki Bridge between Raisan and Chikarkote on the Kohat Thall Railway, the line is blocked. Transhipment of passengers and light parcels is being effected. Booking of heavy parcels and luggage and goods traffic is suspended till further orders.—Free Press.

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for the purpose, it is said, of tendering allegiance to Habibullah—A. P.

RESTORATION OF 16D. RATIO

—:o:—

MOVE TO PETITION VICEROY

Citizens of Bombay desirous of signing a petition re: the restoration of the 16d. ratio proposed to be sent to His Excellency the Viceroy under the auspices of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association are requested to call at the office of the Secretary at Dalal Street Fort, during the hours of 11/30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. from Friday the 30th instant.

ANOTHER WASH-AWAY ON N. W. RY.

—:o:—

QUETTA, Aug. 27.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Quetta, wires under date to-day:—

In continuation of my wire of last night, another space between Nuttal and Templedera was washed away by floods, which flowing over the tract at a depth of 9 inches pushed the track out of alignment. Through communication or transhipment is not possible till further advice.—Free Press.

MR. SNOWDEN REJECTS FOUR POWERS' PROPOSAL

M. Loucheur Surprised

—:o:—

SIX POWERS TO MEET TOGETHER AGAIN

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The Hague—It is confirmed that Mr. Snowden has rejected the Four Powers' proposal which involves complicated accountancy and offers Britain approximately additional 28 million marks annually, contrasted with 48 millions annually for 37 years which Britain loses under the Young plan.

M. Loucheur in a statement, expressed painful surprise at Mr. Snowden's refusal, and said that France refused to acquiesce in the demolition of the Young Plan. The Four Powers declined to make a fresh offer and would leave the initiative with Mr. Snowden.—Reuter.

SIX POWERS TO PUT THEIR HEADS TOGETHER

LONDON, Aug. 27

Hague—What seems like ringing down the final curtain on the Hague Conference is a letter to M Jaspar from M. Briand in which the latter suggests the meeting of the six inviting Powers, according to Reuter's Hague correspondent, for the purpose of ending the situation which now appears without a prospect of success."

Six Powers will accordingly meet at 5 this afternoon—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS DENOUNCES MR. SNOWDEN

—:o:—

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Paris.—"Perfidy," "diabolical obstinacy" "blackmail" are among the epithets with which newspapers denounce Mr. Snowden for rejecting the latest proposals. Faint hopes are expressed that the "third party," for instance, Adatci, Japan, will devise a solution.—Reuter.

JATIN DAS ON DEATH BED

—:o:—

Unable to Open Eyes and Keeps Irregular Pulse

FOUR HUNGER STRIKERS KEPT IN SOLITARY CELLS

LAHORE, Aug. 27.

From enquiries made late this afternoon, it is learnt Jatin Das is reported to be in a precarious condition. His brain is reported to be getting anaemic and he can neither speak nor see properly. His left leg has almost been paralysed. It is reported his palms are cold and pulse irregular and that he cannot open his eyes as he feels pain and vomitting sensation.—Free Press.

HUNGER-STRIKERS KEPT IN SOLITARY CELLS

—:o:—

CONDITION OF ALL CRITICAL

LAHORE, Aug. 27.

It is reported since yesterday night, Jatin Das cannot open his eyes due to serious defects in ratina. He is now lying in a semi-conscious state and can only speak with utmost difficulty. J. M. Sanyal and Dass's younger brother are attending on him.

It is reported the authorities in Simla has been informed by the Jail officials to-day expressing grave doubts about Dass's life.

AJOYA KUMAR'S CONDITION.

The condition of Ajoy Ghose remains unchanged. He is very weak and cannot get up from the bed. He is still being forcibly fed. The condition of other hunger-strikers remain the same.

IN SOLITARY CELLS.

It is reported out of the nine strikers who were in hospital, five are now in hospital and the rest four have been transferred to solitary cells. The Jail authorities, it is said, have intimated to the Punjab Jails Enquiry Committee who are holding meetings in Simla that hunger-strikers have refused to give up their strike pending the Committee's decision.—Free Press.

BHAGAT SINGH & DUTT'S CONDITION

—:o:—

LAHORE, Aug. 27.

Bhagat Singh and Bhutkeshwar Dutt, accused in the conspiracy case reached to-day the 77th day of the hunger-strike and others 47th day. All hunger-strikers are stated to be in a very weak condition. Jatindranath Das is said to be rapidly sinking and his senses are failing.

The first sense to leave him would probably be eye-sight as it has already been affected.

IN PRECARIOUS CONDITION.

An unconfirmed report says that he remained unconscious for sometime this morning and following the Hindu rite he has been made to lie on the ground prior to meeting his death. Bukteshwar Dutt is also in a precarious condition.—A. P.

SISTER'S BENEDICTION

—:o:—

THREAD DYED WITH HUMAN BLOOD

The "Abhyudaya" of Lahore writes:

"To celebrate the "Raksha Bandhan" Day, which fell a few days ago, several women of Lahore sent through the jail authorities, sacred threads for the political prisoners.

Srimati Pramila Devi, sister of Sjt. Batukeswar and Srimati Sita Devi, sister of Pandit Surendra Nath, went to the jail, personally, and tied round the arm of their brothers, threads dyed in the blood of their own fingers."

STOCKS AND SHARES

SHARP DECLINE IN MILL SHARES

Tata Hydros Steady

Bombay, Aug. 27.

To-day being the last day for wearing up of open business, the existence of extensive speculation interest particularly in mill shares was responsible for the sharp decline. Of course various infounded rumours were current but the fact remains that under the present uncertain outlook of the textile industry, investors are not willing to carry the burden of shares. However the liquidation has improved the technical situation and it is very likely that sold out bulls will be more inclined to replace at about present level. Tata Iron and Steel shares were somewhat quiet but Tata Hydros remained firm. The market will remain closed to-morrow on account of Gokul Ashtmi.

Messrs. Patel and Ramdutt make the following nbservations on Hydro Electric coniersns:—

"Very many people have been constantly enquiring about the Hydro Electric concerns under the agency of Tata Sons.

By now it is a well known fact that Tata Sons have sold half their share in the agency of their three Hydro Electric concerns viz:—Tata Hydro, Andhra Valley and Tata Power to an American syndicate for the Sum of Rs. 37-1|2 lacs.

We understand from a reliable source that before plunging thtmselves in these concerns, the Americans had thoroughly investigated the subject and were quite satisfied as to the soundness and safety of their investment. They also seem to have a scheme in mind which will not only be able to dispose off the electric energy produced by these three concerns but some more electric power will be required to fulfil their expected new contracts. A certain person who is in the know of this, informs us that the influence of the American syndicate will work wonders.

We also think that this merger will be a good turning point in the destiny of these concerns, fur, not only the Americans will use their influence on certain side but will also have a strong financial backing to work the companies successfully.

We are told that Tatas have thought fit to sell half agency with a view to benefit themselves doubly, for, they have great faith in the energy, influence and money that will be employed by these foreigners. It is said that the Tatas expect to get the same amount in agency commission as now even after selling half their share in the agency i.e. they expect that the companies will be worked so well that the agency commission will be double of what it is to-day.

We are told that the Tata Hydro has no spare electric energy to sell as it is working at full load at present but Tata Powers and Andhra Valley have still to find consumers, for they have a considerable load yet unsold. We understand that the American influence will go a long way and overcome this mountain of difficulties pretty soon.

We hear that the negotiations with the G. I. P. Railway are not yet complete but are likely to end favourably.

In short, we believe, that these three concerns have a great future before them but those shareholders, who hope to reap bumber profits in the very immediate future will find nothing else but disappointment in store for them. It will be some time before bumper profits can result by this merger but slow and steady improvement should certainly be forth coming.

There is also a rumour afloat in the market that the rate of agency commission charged by the agents now will be increased and therefore the benefits expected by the shareholders should evaporate in the air. In this connection we are told that the agency agreement does not terminate at present and is to continue on the old scale i.e. 5 per cent in Tata Hydro, 7-1|2 in Andhra and 10 in Tata Powers. In Tata Power the commission is on gross profits which is much too much and we consider it very exhorbitant. We are also told that there is no cause to entertain fears of an increase in the rate of commission charged by the Agents.

The American experts taking over the rein of these concerns should certainly benefit the share-holders but it must be remembered that the American policy in general is to strengthen the concerns first and then pay dividends. It is rather a conservative policy but should prove very feneficial in the long run. Even after such conservative management we expect handsome results."

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Bombay Dyeing 751, 36, 37, 38
Century 326, 18, 17, 21
Colaba 122, 23-2.
Crescent 95, 93.
Fazul 585, 60, 65.
Indore 376, 75.
N. Madhowji 31.
Nagpur 478, 77, 78.
New Great 171, 70.
Pearl 341, 13, 18, 17.
Simplex 46.
Swadeshi 407, 6.
Burma 745, 42, 45.
Hydro 122, 6, 22, 30, 21.
Tram 134, 35.
Deff. 236, 30, 33, 26, 30
Ord. 63/8, 62/10, 61/8, 62/12.
Bundi 18/6.
Indian 278, 75.
Katni Ord. 208, 7.
Alcock 303, 2.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 342|8.
Apollo 60 nil 3-6.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125
Berar Manufacturing (500) 15y 160
Bharat (500) 10y, 72-8.
Bombay Cotton (200) 201 150
Bombay Dyeing (120) 201 xd. 738/12.
Bombay Industrial (20) 3.
Bradbury (200) nil 170.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil, 20, Century 100. 321/4.
Central India 100, 478/12.
Colaba Land Mills 123-2.
Crescent 100, 93-12.
Currimbhoy 250, nil 101-4.
David 250, nil 225.
Dawn 250 467-8.
E D Sassoon United Ord. 0/7/9 0/7/6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 200, 138/2.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 ni 83-12.
Elphinstone 100, nil 8.
Fazulbhoy 230, 565.
Finlay 100 10y. 98/12.
Framjee Petit 1900, nil. 180.
Gokak 100, 145.
Gold Mour 100. nil. 90.
Hindustan 100 6y 155C.
Indian Bleaching etc 100 101 138/2.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 1035.
Indore Malwa 100 12/21 375.
Jamshed 250 nil 20
Jam Ranji Punghji 1,000. 10y. 1600
Kastoorchand 100, nil 11.
Khandesh 1,000 50f 2100
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 88/4
Kohinoor 10. 105 172-8.
Laxmi Cotton 200. 10 xd. nil, 1542/8.
Maneckji Petit 1,000 20y 1275.
Madras United 250 7/8i 440
Morarji Gokuldas 100 nil 860
Mathradas 50. nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil 65
Minerva 100 nil 88.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 88.
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 158/4.
New City of Bombay 73-12.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 467 170.
Osmanshahi 75 21/4y 46.
Pearl 210. 317-8
Phoenix 100, 326/4.
Premier 10 nil 2-6.
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 7.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk 40 65.
Sholapur 1000 10f. 4600.
Simplex Mill 46/4.
Sir Shapurji Broacha 100 nil 8-4.
Swadeshi 180. 20, 406-4.
Tata Mill 25, nil. 32/8.
Vishnu Cotton 500, 2290.
Western India Spinning 1,000 of 900

BANKS.

Bank of India 30/2 8 xd. 100.
Baroda 5500 0/8 xd. 77/8
Central 200 xd 18/10.
Eastern £5 dd. 88
Imperial 506. 40f 1400.
Imperial Contributory 125 101 347/8.
Union 5/11, 3/4/6.
P. & O. Bank £10. 10f 125.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10/0/0 80f xd. 18-6.
Central India Mining 7/6
Gwalior Cement 88, 10f 90/8.
Indian Cement 275.
New India Assurance 51f. 21/12.
Punjab Cement 100, 11/8.
Shahabad Cement 10y., xd 143-12.
Shivrajpur 20 2/1 xd 21.
United Cement 100 6y. 65.
Katni ord. xd. 208/12.
Katni Defd 760.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 31/11/6f 792/8.
Amritsar Patti 3/10/0f xd. 113.
Central Provinces 92/8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2/11/6 97-8.
Gujarat 100 2/4/8f 75/12.
Hoshiarpur Doab 100 4/12/6v 88
Larkhana 100 1f 89.
Mymensingh 100 2/11/6f 98
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 8f 85.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 96.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2/6/9f 83.
Sind Light 100 5/7 64.
Tapty Valley xd 653/12.
Upper Sind 100 nil 84/8.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100, 6 8y. 130 xd
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd 126-4.
Andhra Valley Ord. xd. 630.
Bombay Tram Ord xd 135.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 10f xd. 1221-4.
Tata Power 800, nil 607-8.
Karachi Electricity 100 2/4f. 152-8.
Poona Electricity 100 7y 145

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 180
Harvey and Sabapathy 500 80+20 1150.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing xd. 295.
New Berar 500 70y 733/12
New Mofussil 400 30y. 515.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y., 395.
Volkart U. P. 50/0/30y 482-8.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4
Bombay Life Assurance 20 1/4y 40
Empire of India Life 100 30|52 1905
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 11/11.
New India Assurance 6y. 21-12
Oriental Government Securities Life 100 2040
Vulcan 100 08/0y xd 6/8.
Industrial & Prudential 6 10/4

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown 199 6y. 302-8.
Attock Oil 1, nil, 38.
Belapur Co. 50 nil 16
Bombay Safe Deposit U. P. Paid 200, 505.
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy. 25, 19 196-14.
Burma Uganda 80 nil, 24.
Burma T Corportion 745.
Burma Crop. 10 As. 10 by 11/14
Indian Radio Ord. 355 def. 370.
Jost Engineering 50, 54/13/8, 172-8.
Kemp 200. 15 196-4.
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 132/8
Scindia Steam 9/6
Tata Construction xd. 43.
Tata Iron Ord. 62-12.
Tata Iron Defd. 230.

DEBENTURES.

Bombay Telephone 50, 1y 112.
Assur. Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c 104.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F.T.) 80.
Kohincor Mills T. 7 102.
Tata Hydro. B. 8 108-12.
Tata Steel B. 7 p.c. £104
Tata Power 7 1/2 pc. 103.
Andhra Valley B/8. 108/8
Apollo Mills B. 7/8 F T 90.

PREFERENCE SHARES.

Tata 1st Pref. 133.
Tata 2nd Pref. 74/8.
Andhra Pref. 955.
Tata Power Pref. 1015.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1080.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 27.

The local market ruled quiet but steady with a small turnover of business. Prices fluctuated, within a range of As. 12 the highest being Rs. 34 and lowest Rs. 340/4 for Broach A./M. delivery. Commission houses were moderate buyers. Liverpool opened steady at a rise of 1 point and rates at 4 p.m were as under:—

Broach A./M.	344
Oomra D./J.	305/4
Bengal D./J.	257/8

Later on prices hardened on improved buying and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 342.
Oomra Dec/Jan 306.
Bengal D/J 258.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Aug.	240.00—5.50
Nov.	225.10—0.50
Feb.	215.50—0.60

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Sept per bushel Dols 1.31 3/8—1.
Dec. per bushel Dols 1.40 1/4—1 1/4d.
Mar. per bushel Dols. 1.46—1 1/8.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Linseed Sept.	12 10 3
Linseed May	12 2 0
Wheat Sept.	7 10 0
Wheat Jan.	8 1 6
Wheat May	7 12 0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

New York Futures 2 to 8 Pts. Down

SPECULATORS BUSY KITE-FLYING

ORGY OF "IFS, ANDS & BUTS

Bombay, Aug. 27.

On Monday the New York cotton futures early advanced 7 points on higher Liverpool advices but reacted 16 points on long liquidation and Southern Hedge selling influenced by predictions of showers over North Texas—The market fluctuated within a narrow range and closed irregular at a decline of 2 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 5 points to 18.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange was quiet and futures closed at a decline of 3 points. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged at 18.56c.

The Liverpool cotton market opened very steady at a rise of 2 to 3 points but declined on long liquidation and closed at a loss of 4 to 1 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 1 points to 10.37d. per lb and sales amouted to 5,000 bales.

Egyptian cotton futures ruled very steady on short covering and closed at a rise of 13 points. Sakellaridis Spot cotton prices were raised by 15 points to 16.75d.

Empire cotton futures were quiet but steady with October 9.76 showing a rise of 2 points and January closed unchanged at 9.68.

Obviously, there is something wrong with cotton markets. Reports of serious deterioration fail to induce buying while southern hedge selling cannot depress values. The general sentiment is said to be bullish but the inaction of the market is amazing. There must be some cause for the present situation and it appears that the general sentiment over supply question remains unchrystalized. The unusually small amount of new crop business booked and the continued indifferent attitude of mills and foreign buyers is attributed to the higher basis. There are some who believe that the present crop cannot be very much above 14,500,000 bales with serious drought in the Western belt and weevil infestation as heavy as it is and there are many who are of the opinion that fair conditions during August followed by a fine September might well produce a yield of 17 to 18 million bales. In the memorable year of 1926, the Government put the indicated crop at 15,166,000 bales on the 1st of September—At present nobody seems to possess clear vision about the size of the growing crop. The following from the weekly review of Messrs. Harriss and Vose will be found interesting.

"Meanwhile the market is a battle ground between the forces of IS and MAYBE, with the sidelines cluttered up with IFS, ANDS and BUTS

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 18.61 lowest 18.42.

N. Y. January Highest 18.97 (10-09 a.m.) lowest 18.81 (10.44 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool,—

Crop reports almost universally unfavourable with serious deterioration in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Mississipi causing reduction crop ideas. Unless good rains next few days in Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma market likely to go higher before Agricultural Bureau report to be published on 9th September.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends dated 26th Aug. 1929

Messrs. J. H. Springman & Co.

"Picking more advanced than last year, market."

"Depressed owing to advices from Hague."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co.—

"Unfavourable crop news Egypt first picking Sudan disappointing."

"Rumour showers predicted North Texas."

Reuter.—

"Market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on liquidation and Southern selling."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 26.

October	18.45—08
December	18.76—02
January	18.83—07
March	19.06—02
May	19.15—05
Middling Spot	18.65—05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 26.

October	18.43—03
December	18.70—03
Middling Spot	18.56

PRIMAPHONES

(Premier Phones of Perfect Tone.)

PRIMAPHONE-ELECTRIC TABLE GRANDS are equipped with Patent Motophone Electric Motor, a Slow Speed Direct Drive Motor of World Wide Reputation, specially designed and manufactured for gramophones. It successfully replaces the old time mechanical Spring Motor entirely eliminating Perpetual Tiresome Winding of Motors, and is a real Boon to Lovers of Gramophones. For convenience and ease, ELECTRIC PRIMAPHONES HAVE NO EQUAL.

MODEL No. 225 Rs. 250.

Delivered FREE at any Railway Station or Port throughout India, Burma and Ceylon. Illustrated Catalogue on request.

Sole Distributors:

Bombay Phono General Agency,

520-22-24, Kalbadevi Road, - - - - - BOMBAY

Telegraphic Address:—"PRIMAPHONE."

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 26.

York. 10-55 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time)—

October	18.45
January	18.84
March	19.04

York, 11-45 a.m.—

October	18.47
January	18.87
March	19.07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Aug. 26.

Day's Receipts at all U. S Ports, 27,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain, Nil.

Day's Exports to the Continent, 6,000 Bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

	Opening.	Closing.
August		9.92—04
September		9.87—04
October	9.94	9.89—04
November		9.87—02
December		9.88—02
January	9.92	9.89—02
February		9.91—02
March	9.99	9.96—02
April		9.95—02
May	10 04	9.99—01
June		9.97—02
July		9.99—01
August		9.94—02
Middling Spot		10.37 pl. 01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

Scinde, Fully Good	6.25
Scinde, Fine	6 50
Scinde, Superfine	6.75
Bengal, Good	6.00
Bengal, Fully Good	6.25
Bengal, Fine	6.50
Oomra, Good	7.15
Oomra, Fully Good	7.45
Oomra, Fine	7.75
Broach, Fully Good	8.35
Broach, Fine	8.60
Broach, Superfine	8.85

EGYPTIANS COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

October	16.07 plus 13
November	16.07 plus 13
January	16.18 plus 13
March	16.30 plus 13
May	16.46 plus 13
July	16.52 plus 13
Sakellaridis, F., G., F., Spot	16.75 plus 15

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 26.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20 1/2
Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£125 1/2
National Bank	£50
Eastern Bank	£6 3/4
Funding Loans 4 p. c.	£85 1/8
Conversion Loan	£74 1/2
Indian Loan 5 1/2 p. c.	£99 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p. c.	£49 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	£57 1/8
Indian Stock 3 1/2 p. c. Sterling Loan	£66
Consols	£54
War Loan 5 per cent.	£101 1/4
Victory Bond 4 per cent.	£90 1/4

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

Demand Bills 484.31

LONDON SILVER

London, Aug. 26.

Silver—Market is quietly steady.
Spot 24 5/16
Forward 24 7/16

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 26.

Smoked Sheet Standard, Ribbed, Spot d.10-3|8 sellers.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 26.

Interest day to day Loans 4 5/8 per cent.

Interest 7 days' Market Loans 4 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5 1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 6 3/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6 3/8 per cent.

LONDON METALS.

London, Aug. 26.

Copper Braziers £95 1/2
Yellow metal £72
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £22|
Corrugated sheets 24 gauge £13 1/2
Tin English Ingots £209 1/2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 26.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb., cargoes.—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers 46|3.
Barletta Russo. per 63 lb. cargoes.—
Aug|Sept shipmet sellers 46|.
Wheat South Australian. Parcels—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers 51|.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, parcels.—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers 51|6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug 26.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25,—
C. and F. Calcutta:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 11|11-1|4.
Jan|Mar. per cwt 12|2-1|4.
C. and F. Bombay.—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 12|0-1|2.
C. and F. Karachi.—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 12|1.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 26.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £9.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers £17-15.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £19-15.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 26.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers £20-12-6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Sept|Oct. shipment sellers £20-12-6
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Aug|Sept shipment Hull value £19-17-6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Aug|Sept shipment sellers £21-7-6.

LONDON GOLD.

London, August 26.

Bar Gold Fine per oz £4-4.11 1/2

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 26.

T T Berlin on London 20.36 1/4
T T Amsterdam on London 12.03 5/8
T T Brussels on London 31.86
T T Madrid on London closed.
T T Milan on London 92.67
T T Berne on London 25.19
T T Paris on London 123.88.
T T London on Prague 163.81

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 26.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept|Dec delivery paid 35|6.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Jan|April delivery paid 35|3.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York, Aug. 26.

Coffee, Fair, Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 16-1|8.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.).

Liverpool Aug 26

Oct. close at 9s. 7 1/8d.—1 7/8d.
Dec. close at 9s. 10 3/4d.—1 3/4.
Mar. close at 10/3d.—1 3/4d.

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

—:o:—

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on the 22nd instant is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation: 1,85,92,57.

Reserve—coin and bullion:—In India: Silver coin 1,05,97,00; Gold bullion 32,21,65; Silver bullion 4,46,13.

Securities (purchase price):—In India: 41,25,53; in England: 2,04,26.

—NEW INDIA—

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	5,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,5 .05,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,240

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,

Central Bank Building,

Esplanade Road:

General Manager: R. J. DUFF

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

	1929-30	1928-29
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 26-8-29	276000	140000
Receipts Yesterday 26-8-29	27000	160000
Exports to date 26-8-29	159000	217000
Stock at Ports 23-8-29	546000	443000
Stock at Interior Towns 23-8-29	184000	258000
Stock at Liverpool 23-8-29	848000	678000
Visible Supply 23-8-29	1594000	1823000
Quantity in Sight 23-8-29	426000	227000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Wheat	602 Cwts.
Linseed	5,539 Cwts.
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	77 Cwts.
Gingellyseeds	439 Cwts.
Poppyseeds	9 Cwts.
Groundnut.	9,554 Cwts.
Castorseeds	1,636 Cwts.
Rice	2,336 Cwts.
Myrabollams	443 Cwts.
Cottonseeds	2,938 Cwts.
Mowraseeds	181 Cwts.
Gram	1,641 Cwts.
Joowar	655 Cwts.
Maize	23 Cwts.
Barley	128 Cwts.
Bajree	312 Cwts.
Coal	2,063 Tons.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:—

Names.	Latest prices.
Miller's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	0 11 0
London Tin Syndicate Ord.	3 1 3
Nundydroog Co. Ord.	0 17 0
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	2 7 9
Attock Oil	3 0 0
Associated Portland Cement	1 8 6
Underground Electrical Railways	1 3 6
Electric Supply Corpn.	2 14 6
Snia Viscosa	0 18 6
Beira Railways	1 3 0
Calico Printers	1 2 6
Marconi International Marine	3 0 0
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corpn.	5 10 0
James Finlay Ord	5 1 3
General Electric Ord.	2 17 9
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 1 3
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 7 6
International Rlys. of C. America Ord.	Dols. 49
Malayalam Plantations	1 14 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 6 9
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	3 16 3
Margarine Union	6 6 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 10 0
African Asbestos Trust	0 17 0
Market improving tendency	
Stock of rubber in London	34,651
Increase on week	1,078

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,'" to be paid for

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Calcutta, SPINNING ASSISTANTS, pay Rs. 200/ to 300/-, WEAVING ASSISTANT Rs. 100/- to 150/, FRAME JOBBERS Rs. 100/ to 150/ per month. Apply BIRLA BROTHERS, Ltd., Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
A R1841

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA (TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-300., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B, Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—First Floor suitable for big Families, most uptodate, all oil-painted BUNGALOW. Electric light, Beautiful garden, direct sea breeze, including garage, Khar Road, opposite Post Office, three minutes walk from Station. Apply M. E. GOAWALLA Null Bazaar, Telephone 41085.
C R1945

TO BE LET—ROOMS with electric light and water connection available immediately in Cassam Mitha's new building, near Lower Parel Rly. Station, next to Market. Apply on premises.
C R1843

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

WANTED—A second hand FORD TRUCK in good condition for goods. Apply Box. No. 2343 Advt. Department. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 1844.

ALL PNEUMATIC TYRES are "Imperfect" owing to Horrors of expected Troubles. Make them Entirely Puncture proof-everlasting, by Using. "Patient All Metal Tyre Protectors." MFG. SYNDICATE, Near Wooden Bridge, Lamington Road, Bombay.
R 1837

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M — W. R.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

Try JUBBULPORE—C. P. TEAK for your bungalows and palaces.

Elegant furniture can be made of this TEAK—one of the excellent species for ornamental work.

No! Your requirements are not too small for our interested attention.

MANAGING PARTNER,
Raja Gokul Das Saw Mills,
Jubbulpore (C. P.)

NOTE:—You may have our local dealer.

32746

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LALJI DOONGERSEY and others, the transferees of the Mortgage and Further Charge under the Indentures of Mortgage and Further Charge, dated respectively the 16th May, 1924, and 14th October, 1924, made between Lakhmichand Chhogmal Baid the Mortgagor and the said Lalji Doongersey and another the Mortgagees, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

ALL persons having any claim, against, or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, possession, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Cama Chambers Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground with messuage tenement or dwelling houses known as Laxmi Building standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Eastern side of the Parel Road or otherwise called Kalbadevi Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 549 5/9th square yards or thereabouts as stated in the said Indentures but according to the New survey 563 square yards or thereabouts be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by the property late of Parvatibai, widow of Premji Moolji and now of Dharamsey Purshottam, East property of Vellaji Dharamsey, South property of Pandurang Laxman and West Parel Road or otherwise called the Kalbadevi Road and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80, New No. 691, Old survey No. 204 and New Survey No. 1479 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1555 under Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 482 (1-2) Street Nos. 315, 317 and 317A.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1929.

HIRALAL M. MEHTA & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

32754

NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN that the order of insolvency made on the 25th day of July, 1929, against Carrim Haji Mahomed and Jusab Haji Mahomed, carrying on business in the name of Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim, has been this day annulled.

Dated this 27th day of August, 1929.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Messrs. Haji Mahomed Haji Ebrahim.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY & TRAMWAYS Co., Ltd.

BEST SERVICE.

Arrangements for Local Payment of Bills

CERTAIN of the Company's consumers have pointed out that they experience difficulty in sending to the Company's Head Office, Electric House, to pay the Company's monthly bills for electricity consumed.

To assist, and render service to, such consumers, the Company has arranged, on and from Monday, September 2nd 1929, for cash to be received, at the local offices and between the hours specified below, in payment of such bills, which MUST BE PRESENTED AT THE TIME OF PAYMENT.

LOCAL OFFICE SITUATED AT	OPEN ON WEEK DAYS, SATURDAYS AND BANK HOLIDAYS EXCEPTED, BETWEEN
Kingsway Tramway Depot, Dadar. Pydhowni Tramway Shelter. Tardeo Tramway Depot, Falkland Road.	11 A.M. & 4 P.M. (S.T.)
Crawford Market Tramway Shelter.	11 A.M. & 1 P.M. (S.T.)
Flora Fountain Tramway Shelter.	2 P.M. & 4 P.M. (S.T.)

Electric House, Post Fort,
Bombay No. 1.
August 28th, 1929.

C. N. MOBERLY,
M. Inst. C. E.
GENERAL MANAGER.
32745

AUCTION SALE

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, FURNITURE, SAFE, ETC.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed regarding Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 and regarding Babibai, minor, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 17th September next at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

Gold ornaments such as bangles, rings, armlets, waist-let kandas set with rubies, ear-ornaments set with rubies and pearl, necklace mangal sutra, tulsi mala, kantis, ear-rings, chains, Mohan Mala, collar, Jav Har, gungries, etc., silver toe-rings, gungries, bunch of keys, sanklas, chains, etc., furniture such as Austrian safe on stand, cup-board, swing, stool, wall clock, brass and copper utensils, wearing apparels, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 250 TONS CAST STEEL & CAST IRON SCRAP SUCH AS LAMINATED & BUFFER SPRINGS; AXLE BOXES; ENGINE CYLINDERS; HAMMERS BLOCKS ETC., & CAST IRON SLABS.

Under instructions from The Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 16th September 1929, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the G. I. P. Railway Sewree Wharf (Hajee Bunder, Sewree) the abovementioned scrap materials.

MENESSE & CO.

66 MILES Per Gallon !
VIX VAPORIZER And PETROL SAVER
Saves Petrol & and More and many other advantages, without injuring the Engine.
Sole Agents :—
ARVI & Co.,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

eware of Imitations.
Dr. W.C. ROY'S
SPECIFIC FOR
IN SANITY.
It produces sleep, where all other drugs have failed, it improves appetite, it promotes digestion, it rehabilitates the worn-out brain and nerve tissues, it cures all forms of Insanity
Apply to —
NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.,
Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay 2
OR
BELI RAM & BROTHERS,
Princess Street, Bombay 2

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Established in India 1908)
It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents
For particulars please write to :—
J. L. MEHTA,
Manager.
75-76, Apollo St., Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
FOR THREE DAYS ONLY!
TO-DAY THREE SHOWS AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

The Scream of the Screen ! You must see it !
Bringing Up Father
with
MARIE DRESSLER
POLLY MORAN
J. FARRELL Mac DONALD.
They have their troubles bringing up father—but the laugh riot of their misadventures in society bring down the house !

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 9-30 P.M.
Banvard Musical Comedy Co. In
FOLIES BERGERE
Revue in 2 Acts.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.
"OH KAY"
The Sparkling Musical Comedy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
4, 6-30 & 11 p.m.
SCANDAL
A Universal Talking Picture in 9 Reels
WITH
LAURA LA PLANTE
Absorbing Drama of a Beautiful Girl who Fought Society's Snares only to become the central figure in a Murder Mystery

EMPIRE THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
CECIL DE MILLE'S
BRAVE HEART
featuring
ROD LA ROCQUE
LILIAN RICH.
TYRONE POWER
The Dramatic story of a College Bred Indian who shoulders guilt to save the honour of the brother of the girl he loves.

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD.
presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
Imperial Film Company's
Excellent photoplay presenting a thrilling chapter from the famous History of Rajputana.
JEWEL of RAJPUTANA
Featuring:
Miss SULOCHANA and Mr. BILLIMORIA.
Daily (4) Shows
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 p.m.

It's Film on Teeth
that makes them lustreless, "off color"
You must remove it

NOW science restores dull teeth to dazzling whiteness.

It's been found that dingy teeth come from a film that forms on teeth. A stubborn film ordinary dentifrices do not successfully remove. That's why brushing fails you.

Run your tongue across your teeth and you can feel that film now — a sort of slippery coating.

It absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. It invites tooth decay, gum troubles and is the chief cause of pyorrhea because it breeds bacteria and is the basis of tartar.

Now, in a new-type dentifrice called Pepsodent, scientific combatants are found. Leading dentists widely urge it.

Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. I, Arnhold & Co., Ltd., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.
8-19-B

"The nerves absorb Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water"

Those are the words of a physician. He continues: "It is a point among modern physicians to strengthen and nourish the nervous system as the source of all mental and bodily vitality. For this purpose nothing has been devised to equal Sanatogen."

And he is only one of the 24,000 physicians who took the trouble to express in writing that they had tried Sanatogen and found it a good restorative and reliable builder of health.

Prof. Mann, formerly Assistant Professor of Physiology at Oxford University, for instance, wrote after two years of study on the subject of Sanatogen: "A building-up process goes on in the nerves after the administration of Sanatogen."

When you do not feel quite up to the mark, when your nerves or general health are not as good as they might be, try Sanatogen for a few weeks.

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P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
31 Aug.	Malwa* ..		11,020
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi...		16,619
14 ,,	Narkunda x..	ALL	16,572
21 ,,	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 ,,	Morea* ..		10,945
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	VESSELS	19,648
12 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov	Razmak ..		10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x ..	WILL	20,837
16 ,,	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 ,,	Macedonia*..		11,120
30 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 ,,	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,611
28 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x .		16,572
11 ,,	Razmak ..		10,602
18 ,,	Rajputana*..		16,568
25 ,,	Ranchi ..	FROM	16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,84
8 ,,	Morea ..		10,954
15 ,,	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 ,,	Viceroy of India ..	BOMBAY	19,000
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
15 ,,	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 ,,	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 ,,	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 ,,	Rawalpindi*		16,619
17 ,,	Morea(Extra)	TRAN-	10,946
19 ,,	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
26 ,,	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 ,,	Narkunda*..	AT	16,572
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 ,,	Rajputana ..	ADEN	16,568
17 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 ,,	Mooltan* ..		20,847
31 ,,	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH. WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
29th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
19th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th ,, ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

FOR SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
eNageto Maru ..	5001	20 Aug.	30 Aug
Katori Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@4 Sept.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	31 Aug	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru ..	8 00	.. ..	a 18Sept
Tokushima Maru	5976	16 Sept.	28 ,,
Kashima Maru ..	10000	.. ..	@ 2 Oct
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 ,,
Hakone Maru ..	10500	.. ..	@16 ,,

eDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru..	10509	5 Sept.	22Sept.
Hakusan Maru ..	10409	19 ..	6 Oct.
Kitano Maru ..	8309	3 Oct.	20 ,,

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers	Tons	From Hong-Kong	From Kobe
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	18 Sept.	25 Sept.
Asama Maru ..	22000	Maiden voyage	8 Oct.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia services.

Reduced combined through fare. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

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P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929		
30th Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits, China.
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
25th ,,	Kidarpore ..	Straits, China and Japan
27th ,,	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th ,,	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd ,,	Rajputana..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th ,,	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
28th Aug.	Barjora ..	Busrah via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
28th ,,	Karoa ..	East & South Africa.
30th ,,	Varsova ..	Busrah via Karachi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesday and Thhursdays-Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday-Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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Delhi.	Patna.	
Fyzabad.	Rae Bareli.	
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Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
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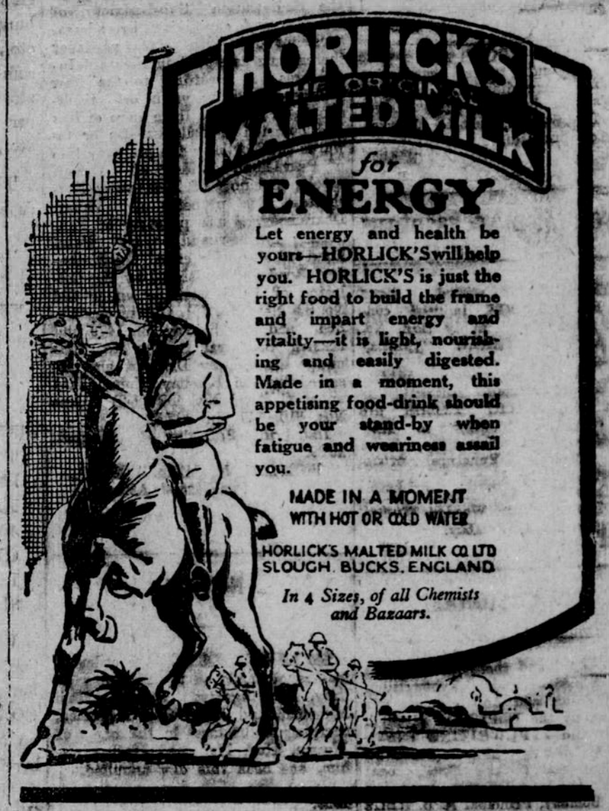
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—:o:—

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Cable communication being now restored, telegrams to and from China are no longer subject to delay.

A BANDRA AT HOME.

There will be an At-Home on Sunday (1st prox.), at 4-30 p.m., at St. Martin's Hall, Bandra, to honour Mr. Joseph Alexander Dias.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from Bombay of the 17th instant arrived at Port Said at 7-30 a.m. on the 26th instant and left there at 11-30 p.m. the same day.

INTERCASTE DINNER.

Under the auspices of the Samaj Samata Sangha of Dadar, an inter-caste dinner has been arranged at the residence of Mr. Shivtarkar, at 8-30 p.m., to-day (Wednesday), at Panvel in which all are requested to take part.

POSTAL NOTICE.

With effect from the 2nd of September 1929, arrangements have been made at the Mandvi Sub Office, to accept telegrams for despatch between 7-00 and 20-00 hours on week days only. The office will be closed on Sundays and P. O. holidays.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A conversational meeting of the members of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held to-day (Wednesday), at the Brotherhood Hall, at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), when students of Prof. B. R. Deodhar's School of Indian Music will give musical entertainment.

BAI BACHUBAI DISPENSARY

At the charitable dispensary of the late Bai Bachubai wife of Shet Kanji Kirsondas conducted by the Social Service League, Bombay, the total number of patients treated during the month of July 1929 was 1,963 of which 908 were women and 1,055 children, 462 boys and 593 girls. The average daily attendance of patients treated was 75.

KRISHNA JAYANTI CELEBRATION

—:o:—

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of Young Men's Hindu Association, the Janmastami festival will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Hall of the Association, Girgaum Back Road, where H. B. P. Narharbuva Karhadkar will perform a Hari-kirtan

HALAI LOHANA MANDAL.

Under the joint auspices of the "Lohana Snatak Mandal" the "Halai Lohana Sahaykari Mandal" and the "Lohana Debating Union" a public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), at Narayanwadi Situate at Vithalwadi to celebrate Shri Krishna Jayanti when poet Lalitji and Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth will address the meeting in Gujrati. Sheth Gopalji Ramji will preside.

RASHTRIYA STREE SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha and Gujjar Ladies Social Club a public meeting for ladies will be held on Saturday, the 31st instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Madhav Baug, C. P. Tank Road, for the celebration of Krishna Jayanti, when Swamy Prempuriji will deliver lecture on Mahabharat. All ladies are cordially invited.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

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This Yakuti of life-giving nectar as been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

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Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co. Ltd., Bombay.

CHOLERA RAVAGES IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

—:o:—

HUGE WEALTH ROLL

NINE MEDICAL OFFICERS ON SPECIAL DUTY

The Director of Information has issued the following Press note on the cholera situation in the Bombay Presidency:—

The following three Districts in the Presidency proper have been affected, viz. East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Nasik.

In the East Khandesh District cholera broke out on 9th July, and upto now 4,705 attacks and 1,416 deaths have occurred. In the 13 talukas affected in this District, cases of cholera have occurred in 175 villages.

In the West Khandesh District cholera broke out on 20th July, and upto now 43 villages in 6 talukas have been affected. The total number of attacks 336, of whom 116 have died.

Nasik District have been affected since 13th July and has recorded 353 attacks and 127 deaths in 21 villages of three talukas.

EPIDEMIC IN SIND.

In Sind, all the Districts except Thar and Parkar have reported cases of cholera the worst affected being Larkana which has reported since 25th June. 1929, 3,640 attacks and 1,997 deaths. The next worst sufferer is Sukkur District which has recorded 840 attacks and 360 deaths since 10th July. Karachi, Hyderabad and Upper Sind Frontier and Nawabshah have reported 231, 172, 142 and 22 attacks and 139, 42, 71 and 4 deaths, respectively. Upper Sind Frontier reported its first case of cholera on the 23rd of July and Karachi, Hyderabad and Nawabshah have only been affected during the current month on the 2nd, 4th and 13th, respectively.

In the Presidency proper six Medical Officers have been posted on cholera duty and are working in the affected areas.

SUPPLY OF VACCINES.

Cholera vaccines have been supplied to the affected Districts in the following quantities:—

East Khandesh—19,500 doses.
West Khandesh—5,665 doses.

Bilivaccine has also been supplied as follows for use as a preventive measure:—

East Khandesh—2,100 doses.
West Khandesh—5,975 doses.

In Sind, three medical men have been placed on cholera duty by the Surgeon-General and efforts are being made to engage more Medical Officers from amongst the local medical practitioners.

Seventy thousand one hundred and twenty-four doses of cholera vaccine and 16,096 doses of Bilivaccine have upto now been despatched to the affected Districts of Sind.

The Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay is at present on tour in Sind and is visiting all the affected Districts and organising preventive measures in co-operation with the Collectors and Local Bodies.

RAJKOT MEDICAL OFFICER'S SELF-SACRIFICE

—:o:—

GIVES ABOUT 10 OZS. OF BLOOD TO SAVE PATIENT'S LIFE

(From A Correspondent.)

RAJKOTE, Aug. 25.

Last week, there was a case of serious nature in the West Hospital at Rajkot of a patient to whom a treatment of "Blood Transfusion" was to be given. A relative of the patient was consulted, but he being not willing to give a few ounces of his blood. The Residency Surgeon had no other alternative but to get blood for transfusion to the patient from a member of his staff, Mr. Harsidrai D. Jhalla, Subordinate Medical Service Officer, gave blood to the extent of 8 to 10 ozs. for the noble purpose.

Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General praised the action of Mr. Harsidrai D. Jhalla and conveyed to him his appreciation for his self-sacrifice. Major J. B. Hance, I.M.S., the Residency Surgeon, Rajkot, and Chief Medical Officer, Western India States Agency, also expressed his greetings to Mr. H. D. Jhalla.

Major J. B. Hance, Residency Surgeon and his Lieutenant Dr. B. C. Vachhrajani are to be congratulated for their skill.

TELANG ANNIVERSARY.

Under the auspices of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Mitra Mandal, the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, the Kamara Saraswat Association, the New Saraswat Union, the Saraswat Hitwardhak Mandal, the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Matunga, the Saraswat Brahman Seva Sangh, Dadar, the Anniversary of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Kashinath Trimbak Telang, will be celebrated to-day (Wednesday), at 5 p.m. (S. T.), at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, when Mr L. S. Bhandare, Mr. B. G. Kher and Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will address the meeting. The Hon. Mr. Justice S. S. Patkar will preside.

RACING AT POONA

—:o:—

SIXTH SUMMER MEETING

SELECTIONS—By "SENEX."

1-45 p.m.—
THE ARABIAN PLATE (Div. I).

1. Akram.
2. Bahraniba.
3. My Hope.

2-15 p.m.—
THE ARABIAN PLATE (Div II).

1. Warwick.
2. Is Zat So
3. Yuvaraj.

2-45 p.m.—
THE ARABIAN PLATE (Div. III).

1. Funny Face
2. Vita.
3. Injeman II.

3 15 p.m.—
THE NEWBRIDGE H'CAP (Div. I)

1. Ballinalee.
2. Osberstown.
3. Bray Prince

3-45 p.m.—
THE NEWBRIDGE H'CAP (Div. II)

1. Poland.
2. Helen.
3. Basatski.

4-15 p.m.—
THE SYRIAN PLATE (Div. I-B).

1. Prince Edward
2. Royal.
3. Aasuf.

4-45 p.m.—
THE SYRIAN PLATE (Div. II-A).

1. Garibaldi.
2. Mansoor Beg.
3. Dilawar Beg

5--15 p.m.—
THE DUNSTALL H'CAP.

1. Saxpence.
2. Crisdolla.
3. Silver Charm.

5.45 p.m.—
THE RUFFORD PLATE.

1. Dawn of Hope.
2. Romanesco.
3. Bentoi.

6-15 p.m.—
THE SYRICAN PLATE (Div. II).

1. Asad Pasha.
2. May.
3. Blackberry.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

—:o:—

During the week ended the 24th instant, the total mortality 445 was 73 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 17.8. These figures compare favourably with those for the 34th week of 1928 when the mortality was 454 and death-rate 18.2 and with those for its corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 when the average mortality was 636 and death-rate 25.6.

Out of the total deaths 125 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera and plague were absent during the week. Small-pox caused 11 attacks and 3 deaths during the week. The number of live-births registered during the week was 430 and compares favourably with that for the 34th week of 1928 when the figure was 401 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928), viz., 395.

BUDDING LOHANA ORATORS.

Under the auspices of the Lohana Debating Union an elocution competition of Lohana undergraduates was held on Sunday last at the premises of Sheth N. E. and B. M. Lohana Boarding House under the presidency of Sheth Gopalji Ramji presided. Messrs. Parekh and Barot, Advocates and Mr. Manek acted as judges.

The competition was held both in English and Gujrati language, Mr. A. V. Sejpal and P. P. Thakkar standing first in the respective languages as well as Mr. N. D. Bhojani. Mr. B. M. Thakkar (in English) and Mr. P. H. Hariani (in Gujrati) were awarded prizes in order of merits by Mr. Nandlal Chhaganlal, Solicitor, through the president.

3 MONTHS' JAIL AND Rs 100 FINE

—:o:—

EDITOR OF MARATHI PAPER SENTENCED

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay convicted and sentenced Dattatriya Govind Pandit, publisher of a local Marathi journal, to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to suffer 2 months' imprisonment on a charge of defamation on Tuesday afternoon.

The complainant, Janya Bhiba, a jobber in the David mill, Bombay, alleged that in the issue of the 11th June of the "Veer Swajamsevak" a contribution appeared in the name of Rama Dhakoo in which he was referred to as "a decrepit and a one-string instrument." The allegation was that he recruited men for the David Mill during the strike by treating them with toddy. The allegations were untrue and defamatory and were made with the object of forcing him to join the rank of strikers.

DEFENCE PLEA OF GOOD FAITH.

The accused in his defence admitted that he was the publisher of the paper but contended that in the month of June he was ill for a fortnight and that in his absence one Raghvendra, his assistant, was managing the editing work of the paper. The accused did not get the declaration under the Press Act made by Raghavendra as he thought, he would recover from his illness within a short time. The object of publishing such letters, said the accused was to remind the conscientious workers apout the promises and pledges given by them at the time of the declaration of the strike. The policy of the paper was not to defame or intimidate any one but to help to maintain amity for carrying out the strike successfully. The accused's assistant received the contribution through Parashram Babaji and Jadhav who said that the allegations made therein were true, and relying on their representations the letters were published in good faith.

JUDGMENT.

After going through the evidence His Worship came to the conclusion that there was nothing to show that the allegation made in the letter published were true. The accused had not called evidence in support of his contention. He had neither called Parashram Babaji nor Jadhav to prove that the allegations were made and published in good faith. Reading the letter as a whole, the Magistrate had no doubt that it contained defamatory statements calculated to bring the complainant into contempt and ridicule.

As regards the defence contention that the accused was ill when the letter was published His Worship observed: "I am of opinion that there is not satisfactory evidence to show that he was ill. Except the bare word of the brother of the accused and a compositor, I have nothing before me to show that he was ill and that Raghavendra was in charge of the paper. It is also absurd for the accused to say that his object was to remind the workers of the promises they gave at the commencement of the strike. The accused had never joined the strike and he therefore could never have ggiven any promise.

His Worship, therefore, convicted and sentenced the accused as above.

THREE MONTHS' R. I. ON ANOTHER CHARGE.

On a second charge of defamation, the same accused was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

The complainant in this case was one Mahadeo Raghoba, a Reeling Overseer in the Edward Sassoon Mills who alleged that two articles were published in the journal of June 15 and June 17 respectively which were calculated to harm his reputation.

"BRINGING UP FATHER" AT CAPITOL

—:o:—

Jiggs and Maggie, Dinty Moore and the res of the George McManus comic characters have come to life on the picture screen and the result is one of the most hilarious comedies in history. "Bringing Up Father" opening to-day (Wednesday) at the Capitol. The new cosmopolitan production is not a cinema caricature either. It is an intensely human story, as a matter of fact, and the hilarious comedy that embellishes it is all the funnier because the characters are so real and human There is a bit of heart interest—some romance, and everything else that goes into screen entrrtainment—but the laughs predominate.

G. K. UNION SECRETARY ASSAULTED

—:o:—

SENSATION IN MILL AREA

WORK OF RIVAL PARTY

A great stir was caused in the mill area, in Bombay, on Tuesday by the news that some of the Labour leaders were brutally assaulted by a party of men belonging to the hostile section. The news spread like wild fire, and the strikers congregated in a large number to the G.K. Union office to enquire into the truth about the rumour. Enquiries showed that Mr. V. M. Tawde, Secretary, G. K. Union, accompanied by Messrs Deorukher and Sangamnerker went for a round to the mill area to see how picketing was going on. They went to the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co., near Ghorpdeo and then were going towards the New Kaiser-e-Hind Mill when they were suddenly pounced upon by a party of four or five persons who were armed with knives and Eddie Polo sticks. Mr. Tawde was the first man on whom a blow was aimed with the Eddie Polo stick and in a second he was thrown down on the ground. His two companions too were similarly assaulted. Mr. Tawde was further attacked with a knife and the assailant would have done him more serious injury but for the timely escape of one of the victims who rushed to the police who were stationed near the New Kaiser-e-Hind Mill for assistance. Mr. Tawde and his companions were taken to the J. J. Hospital where Mr. Tawde was detained for treatement as his injury was considered serious

It is understood that the assailants who took to their heels before the police arrived, belong to the opposite party hostile to the G.K. Union.

—:o:—

G. K. UNION PRESIDENT CHARGED WINH DISORDERLY BEHRVIOUR

APPLIES FOR TRANSFER OF CASE TO ANOTHER COURT

Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, President of the Girni Kamgar Union, and Balkrishna Narayen Saralkar, a volunteer of the same Union who were arrested on Saturday near the Sir Shapurji Broach Mill at De Lisle Road and subsequently enlarged on bail were put up before a bench of Honorary Magistrates at Dadar Court on Tuesday morning to answer a charge of disorderly behaviour.

The police allege that the accused while engaged in picketing at the mill obstructed workers from entering the mill and otherwise created a disturbance by shouting.

Mr. V. T. Patankar, pleader on behalf of Mr. Kandalkar applied for a transfer of the case on the ground that he apprehended that his client would not get a fair and impartial trial in that Court. He submitted that the police had chosen the particular bench to try the case and that the Court had given evidence against the Girni Kamgar Union at the Riots Enquiry Committee. The accused in the case being the President of the Girni Kamgar Union, Counsel, contended he (accused) apprehended that he would not get a fair and impartial trial.

Sir Vasantrao Dhabolkar, the Chairman of the Bench, adjourned the case to September 10 pending the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate in regard to the transfer.

The case against the second accused was also adjourned to enable him to produce defence witnesses.

TUESDAY'S ATTENDANCE 1,10,143

AUGUST, 26.

The Secretary, Bombay Mill-owners' Association, writes:—

There is a further improvement in the situation and to-day's total stands at 1,10,143.

"PRABHU PRABHAT" DEFAMATION CASE

—:o:—

The defamation suit, filed by Mr. Govindrao Shamrao Ranjit, against Mr. S. V. Rao Editor and publisher of the monthly journal called the "Prabhu Prabhat", was compounded in the Presidency Magistrate 3rd Court, Bombay, the accused expressing sorrow that the words used by him in the "Prabhu Prabhat" of 18th February 1928 should have caused the complainant annoyance, that he had no intention to cause annoyace that he would not use such words in future, and that he would publish this expression of sorrow in his journal the "Prabhu Prabhat."

Mr. Godinho appeared for the complainant and Mr. M. N. Talpade for the accused.

ATTACK ILLITERACY

—:o:—

ADVICE TO NEW GRADUATES

"Down with illiteracy" rather than 'Down with Imperialism' or 'Capitalism' should be the slogan of the educated youths, when at least three-fourth of the vast Indian population is growing under the unbearable weight of terrible illiteracy on one side and economic exploitation on the other" was the advice of Mrs. Sarda Mehta to the new Graduates, while presiding over the congratulatory meeting held under the auspices of the Samasta Nagar Mandal on the Convocation Day.

IDEAL OF SERVICE AND SACRIFICE.

She exhorted the aspiring youths to give up that complacent mentality of "passive contentment with what little we have and replace it by the spirit of healthy discontent, accompanied by lofty ambition and the noble ideal of service and sacrifice.

She also struck a timely note of warning to all those assembled there, that if they could neglect the education of their sisters, they will not only seriously hinder the country's progress towards achieving its full social, political and moral development, but will also close for ever the doors of light and liberty.

LIVE AND DIE FOR SUFFERING HUMANITY.

She concluded by a stirring appeal, "that the Indian Youths shall not base their hopes of future success on the idle boastings of the past glory, but will try to live and die for the suffering humanity."

Mr. Girdharlal D. Mehta, while proposed a vote of thanks to the chair and requested the members of the community to subscribe to the shares of the Samasta Nagar Bank Ltd., which has been started under the patronage of the Mandal.

Latest Cotton Quotations

—:o:—

NEW YORK FUTURES 12 POINTS UP

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Aug. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	18.83
To-day's Opening Rate	18.97
Difference	plus.14
To-day's Closing Rate	18.95
Difference	plus.12

The New York Cotton market opened at a rise of 14 points but reacted 6 points on profit-taking. Later on prices ruled steady and closed at a rise of 12 points.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

Previous Closing Rate	9.89
To-day's Opening Rate	9.90
Difference	plus01.
To-day's Closing Rate	9.93
Difference	plus.04

The Liverpool Cotton market opened at a rise of 1 point against an expected decline of 2 points, weather reports were unfavourable and prices after advancing 5 points closed at a rise of 4 points.

EXPECTATIONS.

Liverpool is expected to open at unchanged prices to a rise of 2 points. The local market is closed but on parity Broach A/M will be Rs. 342.

WEST BELT SHOW MUCH DAMAGE.

(From Our Special Correspondents.)

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

New York advices indicate damage done by drought over the Western Belt is but difficult to estimate total deterioration. Rains urgently needed. Insect damage moderate.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Light rainfall Carolina Coast. Drought continues. U. S. daily forecast says entire belt partly cloudy.

Between midnight and daybreak no precipitation. Weather cool—East belt and Central belt.

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The Bombay Chronicle
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1929.

The Root Problem.

The "Wailing Wall incident" in Palestine affords an unpleasant reminder to the student of recent political developments in the land, which is as much the home of the Arabs as of the Jews, how a trivial issue, mainly concerned with the preservation of the religious customs of a particular community, developed into an acute communal quarrel, saturated with political hatred, simply because the administration which claims "to see fair" between the two communities did not take prompt measures to go to the root of the problem. On the Day of Atonement a skirmish took place between the Jew worshippers at the Wailing Wall at Jerusalem and a number of Arabs. The British administration of Palestine affected to regard the incident as a trivial quarrel between two religious denominations. Britain has been given mandatory powers over Palestine and it is her duty to administer the land in such a manner as to leave no room for reasonable complaint on the part of any of the communities living in it that one is being favoured at the expense of the other. But British policy in Palestine, ever since the Balfour declaration of 1917, has afforded sufficient justification for the Arab population to feel that the Jews whose numbers have doubled during the last ten years enjoy special consideration from the British administration. The Arab leaders have never questioned the policy of encouraging the Jews from other lands to settle down in Palestine; they have shown no inclination to obstruct the progress of the gigantic scheme of establishing in the land a National Home for Jews. They welcome the young Jew as an enterprising colonist; they realise the value of the numerous economic developments in Palestine due to the infiltration into the land of Jewish capital and its exploitation for economic purposes under Jewish enterprise. What irritates them is the distressing fact that while the Jews seek successfully to obtain a greater political hold over the land, the self-government promised to Palestine still remains a mirage. It is significant that during the Turkish tenure of Palestine no communal squabbles like the Wailing Wall incident arose. The Turkish rulers were careful not to show partiality to one community against the other. The root problem in Palestine is the securing of self-government by the people of the land. A scheme of self-government for Palestine in which all the communities who have made Palestine their home can participate fully, preserving their separate identity, must be introduced at once giving place to the mandate. Religious squabbles will then find their proper proportions and can always be solved amicably at conferences between accredited representatives of both the communities.

State Protection of Industries

Sir Alfred Chatterton an ex-Director of Industries, is reported to have reviewed in the columns of the "Times" the prospects of industrial advance in India. He had the reputation of being a sympathetic official, intimately acquainted with Indian industrial conditions and possibilities and was a member of the Indian Industrial Commission of 1916. His views, therefore, are entitled to serious consideration. His main contention is stated to be that the starting of new industries will be almost impossible in the absence of a protective tariff wall, as new industries will have to face the keen competition of highly trained and scientific organisations of European and American manufacturers. With every passing year, he points out, important organisations of European and American manufacturers are getting perfected and the competition which they offer to Indian industries are often of a destructive character. He also points out that often enough Indian markets are even more accessible to foreign manufacturers than to Indian ones. The reference here seems to be to the heavy and unfair rates quoted by Indian Railways controlled by Government. It is now a recognised principle of political economy that it is the foremost duty of a State to foster all possible industries by providing its nationals with the necessary facilities for industrial training, by protecting the country's industries against cut-throat competition with the aid of a tariff wall and in various other ways. Almost every progressive Government has recognised and acted upon this principle even at the risk of inviting conflict with rival Governments. But the British Government followed the principle only by sacrificing Indian industries for the sake of their own. The Indian textile industry has been built up not because of but in spite of Government's attitude towards it. It is now facing a grave crisis but the Government are looking on apparently unconcerned. Till this system of government is radically altered, it is idle to expect that co-operation between the State and the industrialists which Sir Alfred pleads for.

Communal Obsession

The presidential speech of Mr. N. C. Kelkar at the Dacca Provincial Hindu Conference is fairly typical of the present-day utterances at communal conferences. It is too suggestive of communal distrust and conflict and dwells at undue length on the measures of defence and offence. "The only hope", Mr. Kelkar says, "of this beleaguered community (Hindu) now lies in strongly fortifying itself at all points of attack, make friends with all amongst itself and take good care of the blind, the lame and the diseased and to enthuse the whole garrison with the hope that it can save itself even now if it makes up its mind, the hope being reinforced by the warning that it is doomed to destruction if it faints or falters for a moment." We do not know if there is occasion for a danger signal like this. Assuming there is, it is certainly a good suggestion that the Hindu community should "make friends with all amongst itself." But may not charity go a step further and induce Hindus to make friends with all sister communities of the soil?

It is difficult to understand Mr. Kelkar's precise attitude towards the Nehru Report. It is only clear that he makes little contribution to the communal settlement that all Nationalists have at heart. However, it would be a great thing if the Hindu Sabha would adopt and put into practice his suggestions about the internal organisation of the Hindu community. His main suggestions are that (1) "the present caste system must be so diluted or tempered as hardly to be felt for practical purposes, that (2) there must be bold open preaching in favour of the annihilation of the sub-divisions within the four castes", and (3) that "untouchability must go." The suggestions might have been a little more explicit or more radical. But even as they are, they advocate a good advance in the direction of social reform. With the disappearance of inter-caste prejudices the inter-communal prejudices too may wear out and finally disappear.

Communism In India

The "Manchester Guardian" is understood to have published a special despatch on the progress made in India by Communism and Communists. But the despatch has nothing new to say on the subject, to judge from its brief summary made available by the Free Press. It is said therein that Communist activities in India command the sympathy of the intellectual Press and that the true remedy against Communism is not more repression but higher wages, better conditions of labour and the development, of Trade Union organisation. If any discussion on Communism in India or elsewhere is to serve any useful purpose, the first thing necessary is to understand clearly what are the distinguishing features of Communism. Many of the activities in India described as Communistic are not such at all, though it may suit Government and their Capitalist allies to give a dog a bad name and hang it. Frequent and widespread strikes can be accounted for in a variety of ways and do not necessarily suggest Communist propaganda. Similarly, all the principles loosely called Communistic are not necessarily objectionable. The Indian intelligentsia sympathises with vigorous Trade Union methods, though misrepresented as Communistic, so long as they are followed peacefully. Violent suppression of those methods may goad Labour into those very violent activities that are now much dreaded. If Trade Unionism is desired as an antidote against Communism, it should be given the freest possible scope.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL

NOT AN ISOLATED INCIDENT IN INDIA'S ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

(By B. M. D.)
xiii.

In this article we dedicate a few more instances of the glaring and galling racial discriminations in favour of Britishers, made or connived at by the British Government, in the economic sphere, to the advocates of the British monopoly of the coasting trade of India, who have been carrying on a most hypocritical propaganda against the Haji Bill for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping, on account of the policy of racial discrimination alleged (by them) to be involved in it.

Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Bart., President of the fourth Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress, held in 1926, said:—

"I referred just now to certain policies which were meant for the economic exploitation of this country and for retarding the progress of its trade and industries. A glaring instance of this is afforded by the financial policy, which has drawn the attention of all our countrymen, at present pursued by the Government of India consequent upon the Report of the recent Royal Commission, some of the recommendations of which the Government of India seem to have made up their mind to put into effect inspite of the strong opposition of the Indian commercial community."

LANCASHIRE'S BONDSLAVES.

"The worst of it is that the present policy of the Government and the recommendations of the Royal Commission are not an isolated incident but form, if I may say so the logical evolution of the whole economic and financial policy which has been pursued by the Government of India since their establishment in this country. Whether you consider the acts of the East India Company which ruined the handloom industry of this country and reduced India from the position of an exporting country to be merely a bondslave of Lancashire importing more than Rupees sixty crores of piecegoods or the steps which retarded the growth of the cotton textile industry or the steps which have cheated India of her legitimate Gold Standard and Gold Currency—all these are tarred with the same brush. All of them are marked by one common characteristic, viz., a desire to benefit England at the expense of India."

"I was extremely distressed to read in the papers the other day the answer given by Earl Winterton in reply to a question in the House of Commons that the Government of India were opposed to the recommendations of the Mercantile Marine Committee regarding the reservation of the Indian coasting trade to Indian shipping. Such a decision only confirms the opinion to which the thoughtful Indian public is reluctantly driven that the interests of the rulers and the ruled in this country are not identical and that the foreigner is allowed an economic

(Continued on page 10)

"THE PROBLEM OF BRITISH GUIANA"

MARRIAGE AND INHERITANCE DIFFICULTIES

(By C. F. ANDREWS.)
V

One of the greatest difficulties connected with the Indian Problem in British Guiana, is the question of Marriage. When I came to the country I found that the Government wished very much to do what is right; they are seeking to find a common formula which should combine Hindus and Mussalmans in one common act of special legislation. But I pointed out at once that a common formula is impossible because the whole idea underlying marriage differs in each religion. Thus immediately on my arrival, when a deputation met me, I asked that the Hindu question should be treated separately; this has been done and at once there is a chance at last of getting some relief on the marriage question.

HINDU MARRIAGES.

Let me take up the question of Hindu marriage first in order to show the difficulties here. The law of the land allows marriage at the age of thirteen. Those who perform the marriage according to Hindu rights are required first of all to obtain a certificate which shows that neither party has been previously married. After this they are also required in order to register the marriage, to give their own signatures along with those of the parties to the marriage to the registrar on a form provided for that purpose. This may appear in India to be a very cumbersome proceeding, but it must be remembered that the marriage tie has become very loose in British Guiana, owing to the old indenture system. Therefore it is not seldom found that parties already married to others in the colony are seeking to make a further match.

PERILS OF IGNORANCE.

The Hindus in the colony very rarely comply with these regulations and the Pundits themselves very rarely fill up the forms. The great majority, therefore, of Hindu weddings go absolutely unrecorded and unregistered. This state of affairs becomes very serious when real questions concerning property arise and not infrequently children born in lawful wedlock are deprived of their inheritance. What is even more difficult to endure is this, that people are told that such children are illegitimate. When I sought for ways and means whereby the slur of illegitimacy might be avoided, I was immediately brought up against a very serious difficulty. For it was made clear to me that the Hindu marriages, which were performed in the colony by Hindu rights at a very early age (before the children had any idea at all what they were doing or what would be required of them) were afterwards broken with impunity, and each party married later in life a second time and thus entered into a final marriage stage.

A SERIOUS EVIL.

This state of affairs has led naturally to many serious evils. First

(Continued on page 10)

*Previous articles appeared on 12th, 14th, 17th, and 21st instant.

Notes of the Day

In a Fix.

Mr. Snowden's rejection of the latest concessions offered by the four Powers interested in the acceptance of the Paris inter-allied debt agreement under the Young Plan by Great Britain has rendered the prospects of an early settlement of the issue before the Hague Conference very improbable. But the fact that the barometer of concessions offered to Britain rose to 75 per cent is an indication that France, Italy, Belgium and Japan feel they have a weak case when they assert that they have tried their utmost to conciliate Britain. M. Loucheur expressed "painful surprise" at Mr. Snowden's rejection of the latest offer by the four Powers. In M. Loucheur's country much more than "painful surprise" is expressed. The French Press is bitter in its comments on the British attitude at the Hague. But it is likely that Mr. Snowden's firm attitude will put the whole question of inter-allied debt settlement in the melting-pot again.

The Way It Works.

The rejection of the "no-confidence" motion moved in the Central Provinces Legislature against Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, one of the two Ministers who have ventured to make Dyarchy work in those Provinces again, shows that the nationalist parties in the C. P. Council are hopelessly divided. Dr. Khare bluntly admitted the existence of this unpalatable phenomenon in his speech. There is very little personal feeling against Mr. Deshmukh but there is a general desire amongst the nationalists that no ministry should function. They are, however, powerless to give effect to this desire because of the numerous mutually hostile factions that produce fissiparous tendencies amongst the nationalists. Dyarchy will work in the Central Provinces for a time at least because of this deplorable lack of political discipline amongst the nationalist parties.

Inexplicable Silence.

Silence is not always golden, but Mr. Jinnah continues to remain silent on the most vexed questions of the day. His attitude confirms our fear, expressed a few days ago in a leading article, that the Muslim League, of which he is the permanent President, is getting sleepy and is perhaps drifting from its old moorings. When a special representative of the "Chronicle" drew his attention to the article and also to the suggestion made therein that he should himself preside over the next session of the League, he told the representative nothing as to when or where the session was to be held. He only said: "I have no statement to make on the subject at present". We fear Mr. Jinnah is carrying caution too far. The "wait and see" policy is not suited to the present occasion.

Juvenile Smoking.

The City Fathers have made a commendable effort to reduce juvenile smoking in the city. We endorse their request to Government to prohibit the selling of bidis, cigarettes or tobacco to a child under 14 years of age. Legislation may not wholly cure the evil of juvenile smoking but can reduce it considerably and prevent it from spreading. The Corporation itself can do a great deal by carrying anti-smoking propaganda in the primary schools under it. Similar propaganda may also be carried on with advantage in secondary schools and colleges. The tobacco habit, like many others, is hard to get rid of, once acquired. Every attempt must, therefore, be made to prevent children from getting into the habit.

The Irish Doctor

An Irish doctor was examining a wounded man, and pronounced judgment as follows: "There are three wounds; one may prove fatal, but I expect he will recover from the other two."

ALLEGED PLOT TO MURDER

GUJARATI WOMAN AND 3 MEN ON TRIAL

EVIDENCE HANDWRITING EXPERT

Evidence was recorded by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Tuesday in the case in which a Gujarati lady and three men are charged with attempting to murder Mr. Vithaldas Gegabhai Jhaveri, a wealthy finance broker of Bombay.

The names of the accused in this case are Monghibai Jhaveri, Krishnaram Dajiram (a cook), Govind Velji (brother of the woman) and Kersondas Soni. Jeher Ahmed Hussein alias Babulal who was also involved in the conspiracy turned approver.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar, Bar.-at-Law, with Mr. B. T. Desai and A. R. Gadkari appeared for the first accused.

HANDWRITING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Charles E. Hardless an handwriting expert from Allahabad was the first witness examined for the prosecution. He stated that he had been an expert in the line for 21 years and had given evidence in over 3,000 cases in different District and High Courts in India. He had received certain documents from the Bombay police which included 6 letters, foolscap papers and two other similar papers. He had also received a photo print with some writing on the reverse of it. He was of opinion that the writing on all the documents which was in Gujerati was by one and the same person except the writing on the photo print.

Asked if he could say anything in regard to the punctuation in the letters witness said he could not say anything either about grammar or punctuation, as he did not understand the language.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar on behalf of the first accused cross-examined the witness.

Counsel asked witness to make a list of the cases in which he gave evidence and his evidence was not acted upon by the Court so that it could be used at the Sessions Court if the case was committed.

Witness replied that he was working in combination with his father till 1926 and the record of the cases he dealt with till that period were with his father and he could not obtain them. Witness promised to give a list of the cases he had done himself since 1909 to 1926. Witness added "a large number of these were reported in the different law journals."

Mr. Velinkar: And these are unfortunate for you.

EVIDENCE NOT ACTED UPON.

In reply to further questions he admitted that in some cases his evidence had not been acted upon by the Court. One such case was S. C. Sanyal vs. the King Emperor at the Calcutta High Court.

Witness further admitted that he did not know Gujarati but knowledge of language was not necessary to test handwriting.

Mr. Velinkar: So you are one of those that are prepared to give evidence on any script! You can test Chinese and Japanese.

Witness: I have tested Chinese writing.

Mr. Velinkar: And was your evidence accepted by a Chinese Judge.

Witness: Unfortunately there was no Chinese Judge. But my evidence was accepted.

PHOTOGRAPHER'S EVIDENCE.

Naoroji Behramji, a photographer, was the next witness examined. He deposed that he had taken enlargements of photoes from the various letters exhibited.

Sub-Inspector M. A. Hakim of the Dongri Police Station the next witness deposed that he made enquiries in the case along with Inspector Karnik.

During the course of enquiries in connection with a rioting case he arrested Abdul Mahomed Hussein on March 5 last. He searched his room and on opening a trunk found a loaded pistol, bullets, some gun powder and pieces of papers.

On being questioned he made a statement and pointed out Jehur Ahmed Hussein, alias Babulal, the approver as the man from whom he had obtained the pistol.

Mr. Velinkar objected that unless Abdul Mahomed Hussein was to be called as a witness, his statement regarding the approver should not go in.

The Court admitted the statement, leaving it to be corroborated by the man.

Continuing witness deposed that he arrested Jaber Ahmed Hussein at Walkeshwar on March 17. When searched a pen-knife, a photo and some papers were found on his person.

WHAT THE BAG CONTAINED.

Acting on the information of Jaher Ahmed he searched the room of second accused at Gaewadi. The latter was present there. A search was made in the presence of a panch. Among articles found was a cloth-bag locked. The second accused produced two keys with which the bag was opened. The bag was found to contain a bottle of gunpowder, six bullets, eight caps and six letters among other papers. He also found seven postcards and a postal receipt.

Proceeding witness stated that the approver took him to witness Amarbai's residence in old Hanuman Lane near Kalbadevi. Therefrom he took him to the house of Mr. Jhaveri. The approver also showed him a tall building at the junction of Girgaum Road and Charni Road and said that Mr. Jhaveri, the first accused's husband used to visit there on Saturday nights. On the information of the approver again he arrested the fourth accused on March 27. The third accused who was not then in Bombay was traced to Baroda from where he was extradited.

Mr. Damodar Wam Karnik, Inspector of Police, Dongri in his evidence said that the third accused was brought arrested from Baroda to Bombay on July 16. On July 23, he went to the house of the first accused at Girgaum and searched it. Among other papers found was one letter which contained the words Sarda and money repeated several times. Sarda was the name of the third accused's wife. He made a panchnama after which he took her to the Dongri Police Station. He dictated to her the contents of two of the six letters given to him by Sub-Inspector Hakim and she made a note of the same on a piece of paper. Subsequently he sent all the six letters to the hand-writing expert.

The first accused was arrested on July 23.

BRAHMIN PRIEST'S EVIDENCE.

Tapidas S Damodar, a Brahmin priest living in Walkeshwar deposed to the association of the accused 2, 3, 4 and the approver.

DOCTOR. IN PERJURY CASE

SEQUEL TO A CASE OF FATAL ABORTION

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Justices Patker and Wild heard the appeal filed by Vithal Govind Mahajani, a medical practitioner of Satara against the Session Judge's order to prosecute him on a charge of intentionally giving false evidence in a case.

These proceedings are an offshoot of a case in which one Vishnu Narayan Brahma, the City Surveyor of Satara, stood charged with having caused the miscarriage of one Radhabai, a widow, resulting in her death. Brahma's defence was that the miscarriage was not caused by him, and that at the request of a friend, he had merely took the woman to the Wali Hospital.

In the course of their investigations, the police came to know that the Doctor was called by the accused to treat the deceased woman. The doctor's evidence was, therefore, very important in deciding the main issue. In order to help the accused in his defence, the doctor stated that he had gone to treat the accused's wife whom he knew very well, and that he had never examined the deceased woman. It transpired, however, that the accused, after examining the deceased, had recommended her removal to the hospital at Wai, which was done. The evidence also showed that the accused's wife was at the hospital to nurse the deceased. But, in the Session Judge's opinion, instead of telling the truth, the doctor had cleverly tried to substitute the accused's wife for the person whom he had really examined, his object in doing so being to help the accused in his defence that the deceased woman was not at his house that night, but that she was abruptly brought to him by a friend the next morning to be taken to the Wai Hospital. Under the circumstances, the Sessions Judge directed that a complaint be filed against the doctor for making false statements on oat, under section 193 I. P. C.

The doctor's appeal against this order was dismissed by their Lordship, who were satisfied, on the materials before them, that there was a 'prima facie' case against the accused.

The six letters which according to the evidence of Sub-Inspector Hakim were found in the possession of the second accused were read. They were all in Gujerati, unsigned and without date. It is alleged by the prosecution that these are love letters written by Monghibai, first accused, to Krishnaram Dajiram, the second accused.

The case was adjourned to Thursday when the statements of the accused will be recorded.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES WITH LUCKNOW PACT

(Continued from page 12).

list of all the minor castes which 'qua' caste:

(1) Deny the supremacy of Brahmins, (2) Do not receive Mantra from the Brahmins or a recognised Hindu Guru, (3) Deny the authorities of the Vedas, (4) Do not worship the great Hindu Gods, (5) Are not served by good Brahmins as family priests, (6) Have no family priests at all, (7) Are denied access to the interior of the Hindu temple, (8) Cause polution by touch or presence within a certain distance, (9) Bury their dead, (10) Eat beef and show no reverence for the cow.

Now who can make a mistake about the inner meaning of this hyper-critical inquisition? Also in the Census Report, one finds that while doubt has been thrown upon the Hinduism of certain Hindus, who worship Mahomedan saints, no such doubt was raised about certain Christians, who like the Uyomayum Christians in Travancore, offer ceremonial benedictions after the manner of the Brahmins. In another Census Report, we find the Commissioner saying. "It is very difficult to say at what stage a man ceases to be an Animist and becomes a Hindu.....It does not by any means follow that a man gives up his inherited animistic beliefs, because he seeks the help of Brahmins or makes offering at a Hindu Shrine." So in one case the Census return would refuse to show a man as a Hindu, 'because' as pointed above, 'he is not served by Brahmin priest'. And in the other case, the Census return would refuse an Animist to be returned as a Hindu, 'though' he says 'he seeks the help of a Brahmin priest or make offerings at a Hindu Shrine'. Thus is sophistry made a handmaid to communal partiality even by Census officers, who should proceed to their work in the strictest mental detachment.

SEPARATIST TENDENCY OF THE HINDUS.

But the wrong done to Hinduism by outsiders is less than the injury, unfortunately, inflicted upon it, by the Hindus themselves. And here, I allude to the occasional insistence of certain Shikhs, Jains, Lingayats and such others, upon securing their enumeration in Census reports, in a class by themselves, while they really ought to be enumerated under the general heading of Hindus. Not that the Mahomedan religion or the Christian religion has got no sects within itself. But neither the Shaik, nor the Wahabi nor the Siah nor the Sunni nor the Ahamadia would refuse to be enumerated as a Mahomedan, so also any one professing a sectarian Christian religion. Now the Sikhs, Jains and the Lingayats belong originally to the same stock of the Hindu race. Their sects are, as sects are everywhere, slight variations or departures, some protestant, some militant against the main prevalent doctrine of the Central religion. And yet these show a separatist tendency, knowing full well that while by this separation they would not necessarily advance their sectional interests, they would, on the other hand, certainly prejudice the cause of the Hindu community as a whole. For, Government are not easily led away from their path by this sectarian enumeration. They will always use that particular argument which is to their advantage at any moment. For Government the Anglo-Indians are Indians, when they are face to face with the question of the Indianisation of services. But they are something different from Indians, though certainly not Europeans, when they want to train men of that community for the Auxiliary military services or reservation of compartments in Railway carriages, etc. To spite the Hindus they would pretend to regard Sikhs, Jains and Lingayats as different from the Hindus. But they would disregard their special denomination, when it is a question of showing favour to Musaimans or Christians. Even Brahmos have behaved unreasonably in this matter, though they were more enlightened. The separatist tendency has been thus the bane of the Hindu community, and if I may describe the aims and objects of the Hindu Sanghattan movement in one sentence, I would say that "object is to rope in all these kindred sectarian Hindus and bring them in a line with the main stock of the Hindus."

TURN THE SEARCHLIGHT WITHIN.

But this is not all. The accomplishment of Sanghattan requires that the leaders of the Hindu community, with the aid of the spiritual guides and preceptors, must turn the searchlight of rationalism within itself to find out the defects in the vital points of this creaking, squeaking machine of Hindu religious polity.

The Banares Pandit and the Malbar Brahmin must be taught that they are living in a new age, and must come out into the open field and ful day light, leaving their shells behind them. The Hindu Raja must be taught to be democratic, and the rich man to be generous towards good social causes. The middle-class Hindu must be taught to stand up for his human gift of reason and not be afraid of a fair and square argument with the old Smritis and their modern custodians. The present caste-system must be so diluted or tempered as hardly to be felt for practical purposes. And there must be a bold open preaching in favour of the annihilation of the sub-divisions within the four castes. Natural selection in marriage must be given greater play in practice than the time-honoured but also time-worn rigid restrictions. Respectability and decency in sexual life must be strengthened by legal facilities for validation of irregular unions. The woman should be treated as entitled to nearly the same rights as man in respect of the right to inherit ancestral or self-acquired property. Education and civil responsibility should be as much the right of woman as of man himself. Special attention must be given to the physical training of woman, and especially their training in the use of all ordinary weapons of self-defence and protection. Equal freedom of occupation and business pursuits must be declared for Hindus of any castes, in the economic struggle of life. Untouchability must *Go*; and I have here used the briefest word possible, to express the idea of the *shortest shrift*, that I wish to give to untouchability. The man's private residence may be his own castle, but as soon as he steps into the street or outside his door, he has no right to make any distinction of caste or creed as between man and man. The Brahmin must be prepared to give the same freedom of religious opinion and practice to all others within the Hindu Fold, as he would claim for the Hindu as against men of other religions. The whole Hindu society must be enthused into being fused into one homogenous mass by trying to evolve, as far as possible, common forms of public worship and public prayer, and the adoption of common books containing the elements of Hindu religious philosophy. And above all, every unit in the Hindu society must be taught to stand up for his Community and his religion. And while he must not make any aggressive encroachment upon the domain of any other religion or community, he must not shirk the responsibility of exercising the fullest rights of self-defence to protect his community and his religion. The Hindu must be taught to acquire a broad outlook upon life, and the world-conditions of even sheer existence. The knowledge of physical science must be put on the same exalted pedestal as the knowledge of Adhyatam Vidya, and the Hindu must be studiously, taught to appreciate the real worth of the spirit of adventure and sacrifice and public-spirit which has won for the Englishman and the other Europeans their mastery over the material wealth of the world and even the psychology of the people brought under their subjugation. This in my view of the real Sanghattan movement. And I challenge any one to point out what is inimical or antagonistic in this to the other communities or religions in India or outside. To the end of it all is of course a far off cry, but a sure beginning would be made, if we can successfully teach the Hindu simply to stand up and boldly proclaim that he is a *Hindu*, nothing more nothing less, without any qualifications or reservations even when he is face to face with national politics.

And this brings me to the last part of my address in which I wish to deal with the thorny question of the Nehru Report and the Hindu Muslim settlement.

The All-Parties' Conference had proceeded with its deliberations from stage to stage, and the final report was issued from Allahabad on the 15th of August, 1928. The main provisions in that report bearing on this question of the Hindu-Moslem settlement are briefly as follows:

COMMUNAL REPRESENTATION.

(1) There shall be joint mixed electorates throughout India.

(2) No reservation of seats except for Muslims in Provinces where they are in a minority. The reservation would be on the population basis with a right to contest additional seats.

(3) In the provinces, (a) there shall be no reservation of seats for any community in the Punjab and Bengal; (b) in provinces other than the Punjab and Bengal there will be reservation of seats for Muslim minorities on population basis with the right to contest additional seats; (c) in the N. W. F. Provinces there shall be similar reservation of seats for non-Muslims with the right to contest other seats.

(4) Reservation of seats, where allowed, shall be for a fixed period of ten years. "Provided that the question may be reconsidered after the expiration of that period if so desired by any community."

(5) Sind should be separated from Bombay and constituted into a separate province after such enquiry about the financial position as may be considered necessary.

Provided (1) after an enquiry it is found (a) that Sind is financially self-supporting or, (b) in the event of its being found that it is not financially self-supporting, on the scheme of separation being laid before the people of Sind with its financial and administrative aspects, the majority of the inhabitants favour the scheme and express their readiness to bear the financial responsibility of the new arrangement;

(2) that the form of Government in Sind shall be the same as in the other provinces under the constitution;

(3) that the non-Muslim minority in Sind shall be given the same privileges in the matter of representation in the Provincial and Central Legislatures as the Muslim minorities are given under this constitution in areas where they are in a minority.

POINTS OF DIFFERENCE.

It would be seen by a comparison of the Jubbulpore resolution and this part of the Nehru Report, that the points of difference between the two are marked but not very important. The Nehru Report has practically come to the same main conclusions, as the Hindu Maha Sabha, though while the Maha Sabha's statement deals with the problem in non-communal terms, the Nehru Report goes into the details of the communal settlement.

ADDING TO CONFUSION.

The main positions of the communal Moslems, the Nationalist Moslems, the National Congress and the Nationalist Hindu Maha Sabha are even to-day pretty much the same, as I stated and analysed them in my Jubbulpore Address. Subsequent activities by these different organisations have served only to clinch the contested points, to consolidate sectional public opinion on them, and to confine these bodies, as it were, to entrenched positions. The discussions of the last two years have given no new clue for solution. They have have not thrown any new light on the position, and insistent repetition of the same things over and over again, had the natural effect of digging the psychological groove deeper and deeper. And one really wonders, whether there is now any body in India, who can be successfully invoked to intervene and suggest a solution which may be acceptable to all parties concerned. Mrs. Naidu, with her usual patriotic impulses, has taken up the threads of mediation. But I do not think any thing can come out of it. For in the first place, rightly or wrongly, she is believed to have herself rather pro-Moslem than pro-Hindu tendencies. A Hindu with pro-Moslem tendency is, of course, a fine asset for Mahomedans, but to that extent, there is a discount put upon his or her capacity and efficiency as a peace-maker. Nor does the invocation of Mahatma Gandhi carry the matter any further in the right direction. For in his plenitude of genedosity, he has more than once asked Hindus to concede every thing that the Muslims demand, in the interest, of course, of peace and harmony. We have, therefore, reached a position of stalemate.

INFATUATION FOR JOINT ELECTORATES.

And this is the result of opening up the Lucknow Pact of 1916! No one can say, that the entire Muslim community had accepted the Lucknow Pact. I wonder, if the Muslim League had ever heartily pronounced in favour of it. On the other hand, the Sanatani Hindus also kept themselves aloof from the Pact. But it could be said, with truth, of the Pact, that the bulk of the Nationalist Hindus and the Nationalist Mahomedans had expressed their approval of it. And to-day after opening the Pact, we find that there is less unity of opinion, even among nationalists of both sides, than there was 10 years ago. The apetite of our Muslim brethren, for separate and excessive representation, has been sharpened by what it has fed on, for the last 10 years. It is easy to blame Lokamanya Tilak and the other authors of the Lucknow Pact, but it is not so easy to produce another pact that will take its place and improve the position. And all this trouble is due to the facination, or I may say, infatuation for 'Joint Electorates.

HINDU SABHA'S ATTITUDE.

Well, now who can deny the advantages of Joint Electorates from the nationalist and the constitutional point of view? But it is also easy to exaggerate their importance. And I for one, even at this stage of the controversy, am prepared to go back and concede to the Mahomedans the separate electorates and the terms of the old Lucknow Pact, rather than purchase 'Joint Electorates' by paying the excessive price that Muslims are now demanding. But I shall never agree to "the heads 'I win and tail you lose' " policy, that seems to be now pursued by the Mahomedan community. I firmly believe, that that policy is calculated to worsen the communal position much more than it could be done by the existence of merely communal electorates. The maintenance of present majorities and communal advantages in their entirity, creation of new provinces with a communal intent and outlook and at the same time a Veto upon redistribution of provinces, in such a way as to reduce present Muslim majorities, even though required for administrative convenience or efficiency, the insistence upon a fully proportionate share in services without regard for efficiency of administration, the insistence on residuary powers being given to provinces: the reservation of one-third seats in the Legislative Assembly for Muslims, all these to my mind have a purpose less innocent than the removal of the stigma of communal electorates and set up a political India on a really nationalists basis. And I think, the Hindu Maha Sabha should, therefore, firmly stick to its resolution passed at Delhi, Jubbulpore and Surat. That resolution is not communal either in word or intention. Further I do not consider it to be a disgrace to be called communal, if it is communal to use one's intellect, to analyse objective positions, to guess intentions and fathom the motives of a rival community, and to be wide-awake, alert and assertive in opposition to what one honestly thinks to be harmful to the interests of one's own community.

EXPLOITING NATIONALISM.

But the irony of it all is, that the hornet's nests are disturbed, and all the stinging wasps are let loose in the plausible name of 'Nationalism' against only the devoted head of a 'Hindu' as if a 'Mahomedan' is not communal. And this, again, as if the latter is content with the havoc that has been caused to the Hindu society during the last ten centuries, or as if he is pledging himself even now to rest on his oars, or as if he is not aspiring to overrun India once more, freely through the corridor he has proposed to build from Constantinople to Calcutta! I know I am speaking all this in such a blunt fashion, as to draw upon me the cheap censure of fashionable critics. But I know their criticism would be unthinking, and therefore, I do not feel at all uneasy or disturbed in my mind about it.

APPEAL TO HINDUS & MUSLIMS.

I will, however, say this both to the Hindu and the Mahomedan together. "Brother, let us not exploit each other's spirit of nationalism or patriotism for our secretarian ends. And if you and I are really too much blinded by our conscious or unconscious communalism, let us agree to put our case before any disinterested person we may think of and secure for our purpose. The Government in the country is no doubt a third party, but not a third party in the real sense. Both of us know full well what the Government really is. I confess that we may have to accept eventually what Government will make up their mind to give us, by way of a solution of this communal problem. But it is immensely preferable to come to terms amongst ourselves. I shall hope and pray that a more accomodative spirit may be vouchsafed by providence, but I cannot afford to exclude you from that boon. And I may again, be blunt for a moment, I would say the boon is required more for you than for me."

CONCERT IN AID OF C. S. S. LEAGUE

A Variety Concert, in aid of the Covernton Social Service League, will come off on the 31st August 1929 at 5/30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir C. J. Hall. Its a purely charity concert and all the proceeds will be devoted to helping poor and deserving students, irrespective of the institutions they may be studying in, and to any other kind of social work that the constitution in the League may allow. A varied and interesting programme has been arranged, including vocal and instrumental music, English and Indian, as well as two plays.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside.

Tickets are available from the students of the Elphinstone College, Messrs. Koparde & Khandke (Flora Fountain), Prabhakar Bros. (Opp. Rajabai Tower), and on the day of the concert at the hall. Popular Prices are: Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1.

LOBBY GOSSIP BUSY

POST OF DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

CANDIDATES IN THE RUNNING

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Lobby gossip is busy speculating as to who will fill up permanently the vacancy created by the acceptance of a post in England by Mr. Coatman, Director of Public Information. About half a dozen persons, it is said, are in the running for it. There is Mr. R. S. Bajpai, Deputy Director, who is officiating as Director. Last time, when Prof. Rushbrook Williams left the post, a strong resentment was expressed in the Assembly for passing over Mr. Bajpai's claims in favour of Mr. Coatman, who was brought from outside. This time, his longer experience in the Department has, it is said, placed his claims on a far stronger basis. Prof. Rushbrook Williams, who will soon, it is said, sever his connections with the Patiala State, is reported to be trying to get back to his old post.

Mr. Howard, late of the "Pioneer", and now attached to the India Office, who is well-known in official circles at Simla and Delhi, where he acted as the special representative of the paper, is also said to be endeavouring to come back to his old country of adoption. Again the name of the Editor of an Anglo-Indian paper, which has become popular among the non-officials also, is mentioned, in this connection.

A member of the Civil Service, now in another Department of the Government of India, is also said to be anxious to get into the Post.

Besides, there a story that the Home Secretary, who is now at Home on leave, will make his choice from among the live wires of British journalism.—Free Press.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM

IS HE A DESPOTIC RULER

"United India and Indian States" writes:—

It is quite possible that many outside the Dominions are not aware that every Firman is written by H. E. H. with his own hand and not even dictated to any amanuenses. The Nizam is a scholar in Urdu while his poetic talents in that language is well-known to every one in the State and to Mussalmans in India in general. With regard to the Firman relating to Nanded affair we may point out that the matter was first discussed at an Executive Council meeting, and after the proceedings and the resolution of the Council were received by H. E. H. Sardar Sundar Singh had two long interviews with the Nizam when the Ruler gave patient hearing to his representations and it was after all these and on due deliberation that high-minded "Firman" was issued. We are in a position to state that the sympathetic tone and substance of the "Firman allayed the excitement among the Sikhs of Nanded and of the Punjab.

Generally speaking, some people are under the delusion that H. E. H. the Nizam is a despotic ruler. This is baseless charge against him. No administrative measures of reform or of legislation or for grants for any purposes are passed by the Ruler before they are fully discussed by the Executive Council and their recommendations are sent to him, and if our information is correct when the Council is unanimous on any subject the Nizam seldom or never interferes with its decisions. He is faithful to the constitution of the State and never acts unconstitutionally. While on this subject may we add that the present Executive Council under the Presidency of the talented and experienced Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad is doing excellent team work. The one ideal animating every Member of the council is to serve the subjects of the Nizam unstintingly and to be faithful to his master.

H. E. H. the Nizam, the benevolent ruler that he is, has issued a "firman" advising his subjects against wasteful expenditure. This "firman" reads:—

"I observe that large sums of public money are spent every year on the occasion of the Holy Prophet's birthday on the illumination of roads and public places throughout my Dominions. Instead of being beneficial, this money is being unnecessarily and wastefully spent. Money collected on such occasion will be better spent if it be utilised for public charities. Having this in view if illuminations are considered necessary let them be restricted to important and principal mosques but not spread out on public thoroughfares and places." Money thus saved may be utilised for the benefit of the poor, the diabled, the orphans and widows."

As observed by H. E. Highness, the course suggested by him is advantageous in every way. It fulfils the true purpose of the celebration, as rejoicing the soul of him whom it is intended to honour. It brings charity to the most needy and enhances the joy of the occasion by sharing it with others.

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DEPRESSION MOVES NORTH-WESTWARDS

—:o:—

GENERAL RAINFALL

POONA, Aug. 27.

Yesterday's depression has moved northwestwards and lies this morning near Bikaner. It has caused locally heavy rain in Rajputana and the Punjab. Mount Abu reports fourteen inches. Monsoon is active in Burma, Bihar and North west India. A depression has appeared this morning at the head of the Bay of Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bihar, Southwest Punjab, Kashmir, East Rajputana, and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, Chota Nagpur, West United Provinces, West Central India, West Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Northwest Frontier Province, Sind, and West Rajputana; while a few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, East United Provinces, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, Southeast Madras and North Madras Coast.

Chief amounts of rainfall are Port Blair five inches; Kyaukpyu four;; Diamond Island two; Akyab and Lashid one and a half; Victoria Point one; Darbhanga three; Patna two; Purnea and Darjeeling one and a half; Bogra and Gaya one; Neemuch two; Mussoree one and a half; Korakhpur one; Mount Abu fourteen; Kotah four; Cherat and Khusab three; Lahore, Murree, Hyderabad (Sind), Jodhpur, Jaipur and Ajmer two;; Rawalpindi, Dalhousie, and Deesa one and a half; Peshawar one; Gopalpur one and a half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in East Rajputana and Lower Sind; increase in the Punjab and Kashmir and extend in South Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur and East Central Provinces.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely to continue in West Rajputana and the adjoining parts for thirtysix hours and in the Punjab for two days and extend in Kashmir along Frontier and round the head of Bay within fortyeight hours.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

—:o:—

Bombay Aug. 27

General Remarks:—Yesterday's depression has moved northwestwards and lies this morning near Bikaner. It has caused locally heavy rain in Rajputana and the Punjab; Mount Abu reports fourteen inches. The monsoon is active in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the southwest Punjab, east Rajputana and the Konkan, and local in the west United Provinces, west Central India, the west Central Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Sind and west Rajputana, while a few falls have occurred in the east United Provinces, Baluchistan, Gujrat, the Bombay Deccan, southeast Madras and the north Madras Coast Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Central Provinces, the east Deccan and southeast Madras, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in the west Punjab, Sind and Rajputana, and drier in the west Central Provinces, Berar and parts of the United Provinces, the Deccan, the north Madras Coast and southeast Madras. Temparatures were below normal in the Punjab, Sind, Rajputana, north Gujarat, west Central India, the west Central Provinces and the west United Provinces.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in east Rajputana and lower Sind, increase in the Punjab, and extend in the east Central Provinces. Rainfall for 24 hours ending at 8 hrs. on the 27th August 1929.

Station	Rainfall
Agra	0.05"
Bampuri	0.05"
Hissar	0.02"
Lahore	1.86"
Rawalpindi	1.52"
Multan	0.18"
Jacobabad	0.03"
Karachi	0.03"
Bikaner	0.08"
Jodhpur	2.45"
Jaipur	1.99"
Ajmer	2.35"
Kotah	3.70"
Mount Abu	14.43"
Deesa	1.53"
Rajkot	0.05"
Veraval	0.04"
Surat	0.03"
Ahmedabad	0.45"
Neemuch	2.19"
Indore	0.04"
Saugor	0.10"
Jubbulpore	0.15"
Ratnagiri	0.08"
Marmugao	0.35"
Karwar	0.68"
Mahableshwar	0.68"
Belgaum	0.29"
Hyderabad	0.01"
Mangalore	0.01"
Calicut	0.02"
Colombo	0.02"

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

August 27

Rainfall at—	Colaba.	Fort.	J. J. Hyd.
During 24 hrs. ending 8 a. m.	0·02"	0·51"	0·07"
Total Since 1st June to date	47·43	65·86	52·52
Total for the cor. period '28	65·29	87·55	66.58
Total for the cor. period '27	55·33	69·71	54·36

COLABA OBSERVATORY,

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 27-8-29

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.77.2 inches (.006 above normal)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.055

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.1

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.0 degrees (0.1 below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.8 degrees (0.1 above normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WSW

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 15 miles per hour

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 207 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 8

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 5.90 inches

Total rainfall during the year 48.12 inches

SHIPPING

—:o:—

ARRIVALS..

Aug 27.

Clan Macbryne, Macfarlane, Liverpool.

Skuld, Rowland, Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 28.

Gogra, Henderson, Colombo.
Karoa, Bameher, Durban.
Cracovia, Quaranttito, Trieste.
Gandara, Evans, Karachi.
Barjora, Clarkes, Busreh.
Trantenfels, Carstons, Karachi.
Fusyama, Giandrose, Java.
British Judge, Thoburn Abadan.
Rajput, Murray, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Aug 27.

Steamer Alavi for Jeddah..
Steamer Ascot for Rangoon.
Steamer Llandilo for Hamburg.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karoa:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Karoa, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd T Coy's mail steamer Cracovia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

LAND TAX IN CHINA

—:o:—

Of all the sources of public revenue, the land tax in China has been playing the most important role, for it is historically the oldest and fiscally the richest. The yield from this tax in China has always been earmarked for the Central Government while the provincial and local authorities serve merely as collecting agencies. Therefore, since the beginning of the land tax system in the Hsia Dynasty (2205 1784 B.C.) down to the fall of the Tsing Dynasty in 1911, the land tax in China has always been a national tax. And the practice is based entirely on the theory that all the land in the country is owned by the State and that the farmers who do the cultivating are under obligation to revert to the Government either in money, or in kind, or in personal service, a part of its legitimate yield.

During the first few years of the Republic, a law establishing a distinction between national and local taxes was promulgated. Under this law, which was the first law of its kind ever enacted in China, the land tax was listed under the category of national tax. It was also clearly stated that the "tsao liang" or popularly known as the "tribute rice" tax, of Kiangsu province should be included in the national tax and that the rate for the surtax on land should be limited to 30 per cent of the land tax proper. This law has been faithfully observed until the establishment of the National Government at Nanking in 1927. During that year, a new distinction between national and local taxes was recommended by the Ministry of Finance, passed by the representatives present at the financial conferences of the various provinces and finally officially sanctioned by the Central Political Council. For the first time in Chinese history, this new distinction relegates the historic Land Tax to the rank of a local tax while the surtax on land has been set apart as revenue for the Central Government.

Besides, several other constructive actions have been taken by the Ministry of Finance toward the reorganization of the land tax system of this country. The most important measures are the cancellation of the unpaid old portion of the Land Tax Proper, the compilation of statistics on the amount and condition of collection in various provinces, the promulgation of regulations governing limitation on the increase of the amount of Land Tax and regulations governing the reorganization of the land tax system in this country.—"The Chinese Economic Bulletin"

"AFTAB" EDITOR FINED

Judgment was delivered today by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, Girgaum, Bombay, in what is known as the "Aftab" case in which Gulam Mahomed Kaiser Dehlani, editor and publisher of the "Aftab" an Urdu daily published in Bombay, stood charged under section 153—A I. P. C., namely promoting enmity among different classes of Mahomedans.

His Worship found the accused guilty of the offence and taking into consideration that this was his first offence sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 400 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for four months.

THE PROSECUTION CASE

The facts of the case were that Gulam Mahomed published in the "Aftab" of June 5 what purported to be two post cards addressed to him and an article commenting on them. These post cards were alleged to contain scurrilous remarks about the Khalifs. Immediately after the publications some leading Mahomedans including Sirdar Sulleiman Cassum Mehta and Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee, waited on the Commissioner of Police, and as a result thereof the accused was arrested and placed before Mr. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court. The accused pleaded not guilty.

Superintendent Hurst of the C. I. D. conducted the prosecution. Messrs. S. M. Vards and S. Chaudhri appeared for the accused, while Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai watched the proceedings on behalf of the proprietors of the Globe Cinema.

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INDIANS FIRST AND EVERY THING ELSE AFTERWARDS

Prophet Mahomed's Birthday Observance In Ahmedabad

From Our Correspondent.

AHMEDABAD, Aug. 25.

Weather conditions have very much improved this week and there have been showers of rain almost everyday. Total rainfall was gone up beyond 22 inches and the weather is chilly for want of sunshine and drizzling rain every now and then People now desire a break and the sky to clear up.

The total number of deaths show a decrease of 10 during the week and there was only 1 death due to small pox while consumption took the toll of 16 lives.

The cloth market continues to be dull and very little business is done in cloth or yarn. It is expected however that conditions will improve shortly.

The complaints against the water supply of the city have not yet disappeared. In spite of heavy rains people in several localities do not get water from their taps for days together and there are loud complaints against the Municipal executive. The engineering department of the municipality is almost neglected. The chief engineer Mr. Naudlal Mehta's services have been dispensed with. Mr. M. V. Shah has been under suspension and the Standing Committee has reommended his dismissal.

As a result of this water supply question, remains as it is and nobody seems to be caring for the inconvenience of the rate-payers. The rains show the filthy condition of our city in its true lights. Heaps of mud and dirt are found in several places and even the sides of the main road are full of mud. The condition of our roads good at no time is lamentable in this season. But the rate payers have to put up with all these things as our municipal executive and the engineering department cannot be made to work harmonously.

MR. AMBALAL'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Ambalal tried to explain his attitude in the municipality in the columns of our paper and to show that Mr. Vallabhbhai's administration was to be blamed for many of the drawbacks of the municipality. It seems he has of late made it a point to attend only those municipal meetings at which his amendments to the Administration Report of the Ahmedabad Municipality are taken up for discussion. One such meeting was held on Wednesday last when Mr. Ambalal graced the Gandhi Hall with his presence. The addition he desires to make the Report this time cover 13 type written foolscap sheets with two more sheets containing appendics. This long rigmarole contains everything to show that we are entirely unfit to manage our civic affairs. I give a few samples of the amendments proposed by Mr. Ambalal :—

1. There was no improvement in the delays in giving water and drainage connections.

2. Men without necessary qualifications got higher posts. Men are not found for posts but posts are found for men both in superior and subordinate appointments.

3. There is a great deal of reluctance in delegating more powers to the executive.

4. Vigorous canvassing takes place for municipal service contrary to rules.

5. Some works were undertaken in which the original estimates were exceeded.

6. A sum of Rs. 1721-2-0 was paid as freight for coal which was not received. One clerk was convicted and sentenced to two years rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 900. The charges against the water works engineer and his clerk were dropped in the report of the C. I. D. officer who investigated the matter.

7. All works costing over Rs. 10,000 should be executed from capital borrowings and to meet the sinking fund and interest charges an increase in the taxes may be necessary. We are lagging far behind Bombay as our annual debt charges are only Rs. 4,62,084 as against Rs. 54,86,074 of Bombay. Our percentage of net debt to rateable value is only 22 per cent while that of Bombay is 125 1/4 per cent. Our percentage of net debt to income is 143 per cent while that of Bombay is 499 per cent.

8. The mill companies have challenged the right of the municipality to tax them without framing new rules which should have been framed immediately after the Act of 1925 came into force.

All these amendments were passed by a majority of 2 or 3 votes, Mr. Ambalal's independent party voting solidly for it. Among non-party men Mr. K. B. Chahewala was the only member who voted with them. These points which were mentioned by Mr. Ambalal in his letter published in our issue of the 13th inst. have been very clearly answered by Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel in his interview and it is not necessary for me to dilate upon them. Prof. Swaminarayan, Mr. Manilal C. Shah, Mr. Phirozeshah Karanjvala and Mr. Vadilal Dalsukhram spoke at length of some of these items but their arguments did not appeal to Mr. Ambalal's majority. A further instalment of the amendments is going to be taken up on the 30th inst. I am told that the collector is sending reminder after reminder to expedite the report which ought to have been submitted on the 15th of July at the latest. Heaven knows when it will be ready because I hear some further amendments are going to be submitted by some councillors to be incorporated in administration Report.

The election for the seat in the municipality vacated by Mr. G. V. Mavlankar's resignation took place yesterday. Mr. Ramray Munshi, Mr. Keshavlal Jhaveri and Mr. Jadavji Gandhi canvassed energetically for securing votes Mr. Ramray Munshi was declared elected at yesterday's Municipal meeting.

On Monday last the general Board of our Municipality passed a resolution that municipal clerks should go to the houses of rate payers to collect the amounts of bills from them. A proposal had been brought into open branch offices for receiving payments in the suburban wards to which Prof. Swaminarayan proposed an amendment that such facilities should be given to rate-payers throughout the city. This practice was in vogue in the past but had been stopped as some clerks had been found guilty of embazzlements. It was, however, a great hardship to the rate payers and the general board has done well in looking to their convenience in this matter.

Mr. Ratilal Lakhia who is a nominated member of the Board had been wodking as Chairman of the Standing Committee for some time. He could not pull on with the members of the committee, almost all whom belong to Mr. Ambalal's independent party and he has submitted the resignation of his chairmanship. The report is that he was induced to take this step as the Standing Committee passed a resolution recommending the dismissal of assistant engineer Mr. M. V. Shah although, as Mr. Lakhia has started in his note of dissent, he cannot be dismissed on the charges brought against him.

DEFAMATION SUITS.

Mr. Laxmichand Madhavji Jadavala has filed a suit against Mr. Dolatram for damages in the Subordinate Judge's court as he was declared incapable of attending a municipal meeting in his absence.

The defamation case against the "Praja Bandhu" filed by Dolatram comes out for arguments in the beginning of the next month.

The second defamation case against the "Praja Bandhu" filed by Mr. Postomsha came up for further hearing before the Additional City Magistrate Mr. M. P. Desai on the 23rd and the 24th inst. Mr. Ambalal and Mr. Mulchand were examined on behalf of the prosecution. The defence is conducted by Mr. Manilal K. Desai of Broach.

Hazrat Mahmad Paigambar's birthday was celebrated in the Gandhi Hall of our Municipality on Sunday last. Several Mahomedan as well as non-Mahomedan gentlemen spoke about the life and teachings of the Great Prophet before a large gathering. Mr. Derasari, Bar.-at-Law, remarked that it is very desirable that men of different religious beliefs should meet together for such celebrations and leave aside their narrow mindedness. D. B. Keshavlal Dhruva in the course of his speech remarked that we should all think of ourselves as Indians first and everything else afterwards. Ramkrishna Jayanti was also celebrated on Sunday last in Premabhai Hall when the life and teachings of the Great Sage were explained to the meeting.

Dr. Munje paid a visit to Ahmedabad last Wednesday. On the next day he delivered a lecture in the Krishna Mandir in Bhadra and in reply to a question put to him he said that Mahatma Gandhi is a god and we should worship him as such but in our worldly dealings we should lock him up in his temple and mind our work.

A SIGN OF TIMES.

Principal Kirpalani has been here for some time in connection with some work of the All India Spinners' Association. But that he should deliver a lecture in the George Hall of the Gujarat College to Gujarat College students under the auspices of the Tagore Society of the College and that Principal Shirras should move a vote of thanks to him is a sure sign of the times. Mr. Kirpalani also delivered a stirring address in the Premabhai Hall on Friday under the auspices of the Local Youth League on the Coming Battle. This morning he unfurled the national flag in the Sadkigara's wadi. In spite of heavy showers of rain last night and a drizzling in the morning a good number of members of the Youth League took part in the ceremony.

"THE HOUSE OF TATAS"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—In reference to the first and exclusive announcement about the Tata Electric Combine published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 23rd instant and the note of warning sounded in the "Clederett" of the 24th instant's issue I may timely invite the attention of the industrially inclined Indian public to the facts delineated hereunder.

Free Trade Great Britain has in good time bewared of the peaceful economic penetration of America into her industrials by adopting measures damming up the avalanche of multi-millionaire capitalists' attempt to secure control of British industries of fully or quasi-National importance. Summary of some of the processes had better be ingeminated here, lest they might be overlooked since they are not much benown in India. Such foreign exhibitions by the ultra industrialised Britishers may be divided into three main categories: (1) Total (2) Partial exclusions of foreign holding in the issued share capital and (3) limiting control by restricting voting power. The prudently inquisitive among the Indian industrialists may find concrete illustrations and more definite knowledge by turning to the amended articles of Associations and resolutions recently adopted by the wary and wakeful industrial associations of the United Kingdom. There the Imperial Airways allows no foreign holding while the Marconi International marine cables and wireless communications company altered Articles to secure that not more than 25 per cent of the issued shares should be under foreign control. Under the third category may be included the General Electric company The Rubber Plantation Trust and the Buenos Aires and Pacific Railway. They have disenfranchised altogether foreign holders of all voting powers.

Scrutinising carefully nearer home the intelligently curious may find in the lease to the Burma Corporation by the Indian Government, among others the following terms:—

(a) That the Corporation shall remain under British control and that certain of its officers should be British. Further alterations to be incorporated being that (b) no foreigner shall vote in person or by proxy at the poll at a general meeting of the shareholders. (c) The transferee for title to a vote has to declare that is a british subject and that there is no arragements which will influence his vote. (d) Corporations have also to declare similarly.

If further instances are in request the Canadian Pacific railway will supply information about the restriction of foreign control. The Swedish method in many an instance permits one vote only on one thousand shares held in a block.

May the Associations in India watching the interests of indigenous industries and struggling to make India industrially self-sufficient and self-supplying and self-reliant be on the alert lest foreign exploiters might peacefully penetrate and secure appropriations even in the industries natural to the soil on account of the existence of raw products and operative labour. Belated efforts may find bogeys of "discrimination" and "expropriation" raised against them such as the coastal reservation right of the Nation has to face in the present.—Yours etc.

SARABHAI.

Madhuli,
Bombay, 7.
Aug. 25.

INDIA'S MAP AT BORI-BUNDER

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—There is a fine relief map of India exhibited in the Victoria Terminus enquiry office. I venture, however, to point out for correction one error in it in public interest. The Eastern Ghats, with gaps affording outlets for rivers running to the sea, extend from the South of Orissa right up to the Nilgiris where the Western and Eastern Ghats meet together. In the map only that small portion of the Ghats which is above the Godavery is shown as the Eastern Ghats. This is misleading and especially students seeing this may make mistakes in examinations. I propose adding letters "Eastern Ghats" extending nearly to the end of the Ghats south of the Godavery as is done in the case of the Western Ghats. This will prevent misunderstanding. Will the G.I.P. Ry. authorities take notice of the matter please?—Yours truly.

JACOB B. ISRAEL.

The Sessions Court of Sukkur has passed the sentence of death on Seth Charakhdin's eldest son Usif and imposed a sentence of penal servitude on the latter's Parsi wife on a charge of murder of Seth Charakh Din's two minor sons.—A.P.

The Student

The pride and hope of the family. Quiet, kind, hard-working, steady. But his studies keep him up very late sometimes, and next morning his head aches, his brain feels heavy, his mind is weary. Luckily, there is always a tube of

CAFIASPIRIN

in the house. Two tablets relieve the aching head in a few moments, clear his brain, and restore to him all his usual brightness and keenness. And it is the same with Dad, when pain worries him or overwork tires him. Mother too, Granny and Grand-Dad, the girls — to all of them CAFIASPIRIN brings cheerful well-being.

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ONLY PLACE IN THE WHOLE WORLD
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CRABBIE'S
WHITE LABEL
SCOTCH WHISKY
THE HIGH CLASS QUALITY AT A MODERATE PRICE
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THE NECESSITY OF BLOOD AND IRON.

For thirty years war has been carried on by Iron Jelloids against blood diseases and weaknesses arising from lack of Iron in the blood, which cause more than half the ailments to be found in India.

The strain of life in a tropical climate robs the blood of a great deal of Iron, and to keep healthy it is necessary to replace this by taking an occasional course of Iron Jelloids, which contain Iron in the form most readily taken up by the blood.

On sale everywhere in four kinds, No. 1 for children and delicate ladies, No. 2 for adults. No. 2a a special tonic for men and No. 3 extra strong. Sufficient for 14 days costs Re. 1, for 40 days Rs. 2-12, try a bottle to-day and supply your body with the blood and Iron necessary to carry on it's war against illness.

(6) (Advt.)

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Please don't be misled by fictitious advts. The quality of our goods speaks for itself. "WE NEED NO ADVANCE." Send your name and address and in return you will receive a beautiful Liver Wristwatch by paying Rs. 10|4|- to your postman.

Mahavir Watch Co.
"KRISHNA" BLDG."
FORT BOMBAY.

CHEMICAL DIAMONDS.

Substitute for real Diamonds. Proof against Fire Steel File, and Nitric Acid
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American Chemical Diamond Co.,
No. 3, Genl. Muthia Mudaly St., MADRAS.

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SAMPLE FREE.

Our "Rajvaid Hair Dye" instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them shining and lasting jet black.

This "Rajvaid Hair Dye" is the best, cheapest and easiest in use
Price One phial Re. 1-2.
Small phial As. 10. Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 6.
On remittance of As. 4 a sample phial is sent free of postage.

RAJVAID SRI RAMADASJI TAVRAJ
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Telegrams—"RAJVAID" Calcutta.

WE offer these Sample packets and if found effective full size bottles may be bought.

RAJRATNA:
A specific for weakness. This medicine contains valuable ingredients like Ambar, Kastoori, Chandrodaya and Moti. No abstinence.
Price: Sample Packet of 10 Pills Rs. 5/-, Full Size Bottle of 50 Pills Rs. 20/-, V. P. Extra.

RAMARATNA:
For external application, to give increased nerve vigour.
Price: Sample Packet Rs. 5/- Full Size Bottle Rs. 20/- V. P. Extra.

Sthambhan Pills
One hour effect.
Price Rs. 5/- per bottle. V.P. Extra
TRY for other diseases our effective remedies. Weekly medical charges Rs. 5/- only. Postage Free.

VAIDYA JAVANTILAL AMBASHANKER,
Pydhoni Chawk, BOMBAY 3.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL

(Continued from page 6.)

domination and exploitation of this country to the continuous detriment of the larger economic life of the nation."

"The cry has come always from interested quarters that shipping should stand on its own legs and should never ask for any help from the State. India does not ask and has not asked for shipping owned by the State. Are not the Dominions of Australia and Canada, however, building up their own mercantile fleet with considerable help from the revenues of their States in spite of the advice often given to them either to sink or scrap their ships and has not England herself helped her own shipping by guaranteeing millions of pounds for building ships under the Trades Facilities Act? But England and her Dominions can always develop their shipping by such help because the interests of the Government and the people are identical. India unfortunately is not able to help her shipping because the interests of the Government and the people are conflicting."

CREATING A LEGEND.

In his book called 'Trade, Tariffs and Transport in India,' published in 1923, Mr. K. T. Shah, Professor of Economics, Bombay University, says:—

"The legend has commonly held the field so far that Indian capital is shy and would not be coaxed into the paths of industrial investment for all the temptation it could be offered..... We know it, however, as a matter of fact that in consequence of this legend, which has been well kept to the front (by the advocates of foreign capitalistic exploiters of India) for obvious reasons, there has been considerable investment of foreign capital in India..... To this class (the class of foreign capitalistic exploiters of India) is secured all the most important and profitable section of industry in India—the best of mining and mineral concessions, the best of guaranteed interest on railways, etc."

"Under the present unfortunate political circumstances of India, the foreign capitalist is able to command the mystic sympathy of the identity in race, even when he cannot boast of a more obvious relationship, with the ruling caste of foreigners. Thanks to this sympathy or relationship, he has been able to obtain information and even concessions, which place him in a position most favourably, but quite unfairly, to compete with his Indian confrere in business or industry. When once entrenched in business, no matter by what means, he is apt to regard his position and privileges as his property. He may be sensible enough to perceive these privileges to be at bottom wholly indefensible; but that does not make him the less fierce in defending what he believes to be his property. As a simple strategy of obvious expediency, he adopts an aggressive attitude even before the forces opposing him have deployed. His presence in India is the more objectionable because, in shaping the general policy affecting India, he wields an influence far greater than he could by any stretch of imagination be entitled to. The conquest and annexation of Burma in 1886-7, for example, was planned and achieved largely, if not entirely, with a view to facilitate the foreign capitalist in exploiting the petroleum and other resources of that country. We Indians had the privilege to pay the cost—not merely of the war, but also of the deficit in the civil administrative charges in Burma for 15 years or more after the annexation. And the foreign capitalist had the fullest benefit. This, however, is not a solitary instance of 'la haute politique' in India being manoeuvred in favour of the foreign elements, and dead against Indian interests, as the history of our currency organisation can testify."

(To be continued.)

"THE PROBLEM OF BRITISH GUIANA"

(Continued from page 6.)

of all, it made a complete farce of a solemn Hindu marriage. Secondly not seldom one of the parties of the child marriage wished to continue the married life, while the other wished to break away from it. One of the Hindus in villages who was the parent of a child that had suffered in this manner, said to me "All our marriage customs are falsified in this country". It was easy to understand what he meant.

One further thing happens that is left to be recounted. There is scarcely left any serious attempt to maintain the caste system of marriage up to a certain point, those belonging to the higher castes seek to marry thus. But there is very little notice taken when a marriage out of caste takes place. It may be said generally, that whether for good or for bad, the caste system as a whole has broken down in British Guiana.

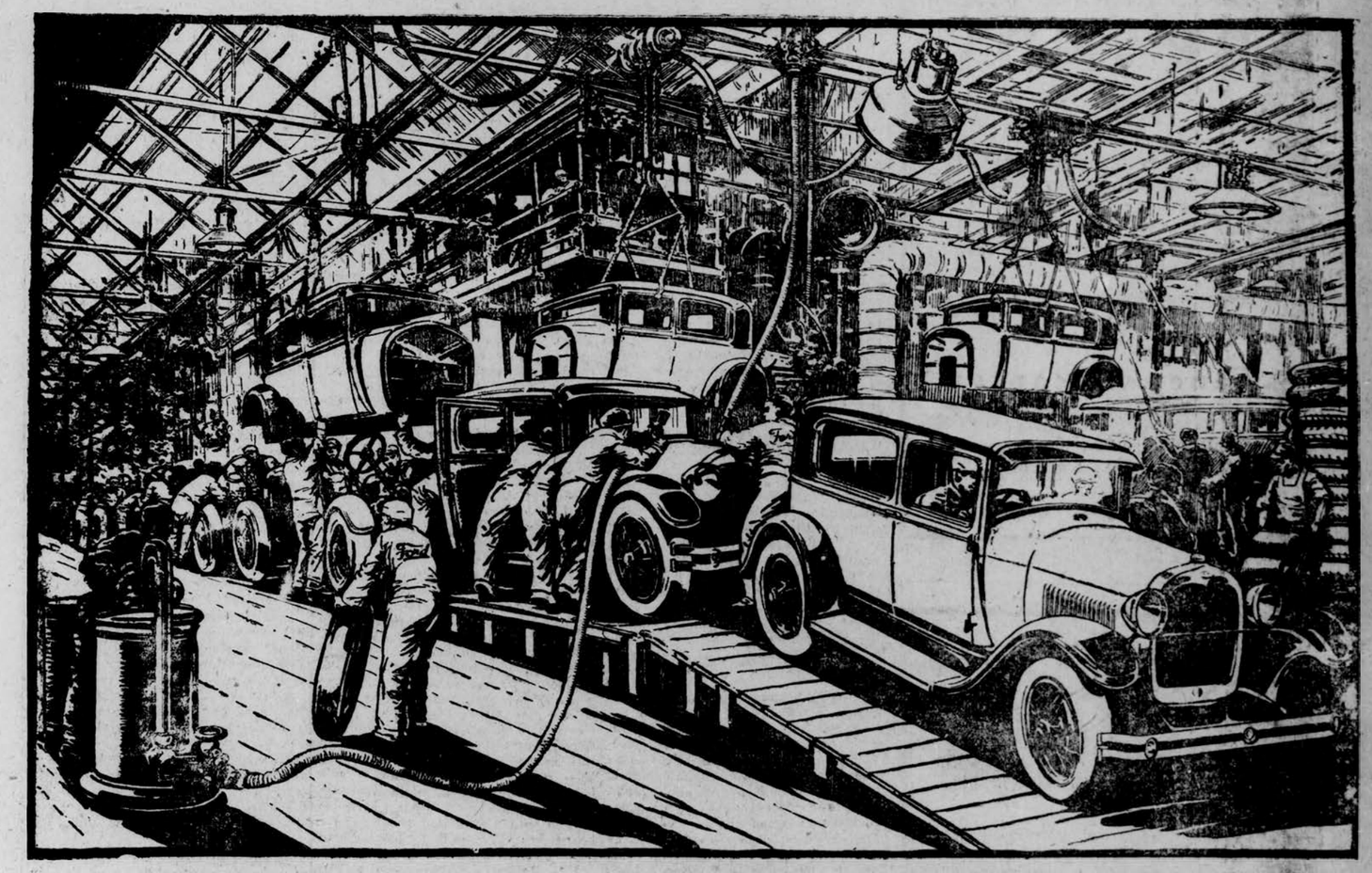
How then are we to set about to build up once more, the religious ideal among the Hindus in this new country of British Guiana?

AN URGENT REFORM.

First of all, I feel certain that all leading Hindus in India will agree that the attempt should be made in this country to raise the age of marriage. Where it is a law of the land among all other races that no marriage can be celebrated below the age of twenty-one, without the parents consent, it becomes a definite slur on the Indian Community when it allows the marriage age to remain as low as thirteen. By doing so, the community sinks to a position of being the most backward in the colony. The African, who once was a slave, rises above the Indians, in spite of the latter never having endured the curse of slavery.

Thus the very least we can do is to raise the marriage age to fourteen; but a great number of Hindus would gladly see it a little further raised than the age of fourteen. It is quite possible that the Indian Community may be able to agree in time to raise the age to sixteen. If so, nothing could be better than that.

This then is the first problem, and the attempt that I have made to solve it. The rest of the question I shall have to postpone for the discussion for a new article, and I have been obliged to leave the Mussalman marriage entirely on one side for the present in order to deal with it quite separately according to Islamic law.



More than 1,000,000 Cars and Trucks for the first half of 1929!

The greatest output in the history of motor car production in the world. In many territories the supply does not equal the demand for Ford cars.

The drawing shown above will give those who are not familiar with mass production methods of manufacturing some conception of how tremendously high motor car production is achieved.

The above is only one of the many Ford factories throughout the world.

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FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC GAMBLING AT FAIRS

JAMSAHEB STOPS UNDESIRABLE PRACTICE IN HIS STATE

(From a Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, august 26.

The Jamnagar public felt keenly that inexperienced youngsters and boys ruined themselves by restoring to gambling at public gambling tables during all the Janmastami fairs. Public used to represent His Highness the Jamsaheb to stop this. This year also the request was repeated by Mr. Gordhandas Vakil on behalf of the people by cable, and His Highness the Jamsaheb has been pleased to stop this undesirable practice. The Jamnagar subjects are grateful to His Highness for this act of kindness and appreciation of the feelings of the subjects.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED AT RANGOON!

INDIANS TO WORK AS CITIZENS OF GREATER BURMA

RANGOON, Aug. 26.

The hoisting of the National Flag yesterday morning at the A. V. Guzerati School, Mr. U. Mg. Maung Ji, referring to the question of the separation of Burma from India, said that he felt it necessary to caution those who are agitating for the separation. They could not afford, said the speaker, to make such a mistake at this critical moment and once committed the mistake could not be rectified again.

He hoped that those who are advocating immediate separation will pause and think before it is too late. He appealed to Indians to understand the difficulties of the Burmans and work shoulder to shoulder as citizens of greater Burma.—Free Press.

MAHIM TRAGEDY

JURY RETURNS VERDICT OF MURDER

Five persons are arrested in connection with the murder of Ramju Kasam, a Mahomedan which took place at Mahim on the night of the 13th instant. The suspects, Mohmed Sidick and four others, were placed before the Coroner on Tuesday when evidence was led to show that a quarrel arose over money which the deceased owed to Mohmed Sidick, the first suspect. They came from words to blows and soon requisitioned their followers to join in the skirmish which resulted in the death of Ramju. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of murder against the suspects.

Cataract

...re and harmless. Cure with-...t operation. No matter ... medicines have failed to ...ve the cataract. Sure and ...edy cure without relapse. ...rticulars free.

... Sherwan, Sallabhanga, (Faridpur.)

RLO DIAMONDS (REGD.)

Guaranteed Hardness, lustre and brightness equal to genuine Diamonds NEVER GROWS DULL.

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... SUBRAMANIA CHETTY & CO.

...llers and Starlo Diamond Merchants TRICHINOPOLY (S. India.

...STARLO

TONIC

NAROLINA SYRUP

For Asthama and Broncho-Pneumonia

And

Inotsal Grape Syrup

Tonic for Rachitis children ...nd blessing to pregnant ...omen before and after ...elivery. Prepared by well-known Italian Doctors

ERRERO & BRUNI'S

Excellent preparation of Phosphorus and Calcium.

...or these medicines Gold Medal ...nd Certificates have been ...warded by National Exhibition ...f Chemistry of Turin (Italy) and ...ell-known Hospitals & Doctors.

...le Agents for—

India, Burma and Ceylon.

THE ORIENTAL TEXTILE TRADING Co., Ltd., Chemical Dept.

...ruce Street, Fort Bombay.

PLEASING PEARL.

A UNIQUE PREPARATION ...HICH WHEN kept in mouth ...ODUCES IMMENSE RETEN...VE POWER.

...HEN boiled in milk for 5 mi...es and the milk drunk daily; ...ds nerves; builds up strength; ...es the blood; overcomes debi...ld depression; creates new ...ity and sustains virility. It ...duces a tonic effect and gives ...w energy in all cases of weakness ...d depression. A necessity to a ...band and wife and a real charm ...rain and cold. Once purchased ...lasts for life.

...anvassers needed everywhere. ...id 2 Sizes at Rs. 8 (in full ...ength) and Rs. 4|- only.

...PLEASING PAST would add to ...asures and is a first class timely ...lp for Retention. Price Per Tin ...3|8 only.

THE PEARL PHARMACY. LYALLPUR, PUNJAB.

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Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE

Annapurna Cooker Co., ...g. Basavangudi, Bangalore.

Bombay Agents:— Hafatlal Vanmalidas & Co., Girgaum Back Road.

HEALTH & WEALTH WITH Rs. 5,000 in Cash Prizes EVERY MONTH

1st prize Rs. 1,000		5 each Rs.	100
2nd " "	500	10 " "	50
3rd " "	400	20 " "	25
4th " "	300	50 " "	10
5th " "	200	120 " "	5

R&H

are offered to popularise our well renowned (Registered) 'Vakuti Rasayan', a wonderful tonic for General Weakness, Debility, Low vitality and loss of strength. A few days use produces fresh blood and strength and increases weight by 10lbs in one month. sold in pills.

Re. One a phial. Rs. 5/- for 6 phials. (Month's use)

S-M-A	B-M-A-
D-I-I	L-H-R-

In this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well known town in India, send the solved puzzle (on a separate paper) together with money for the required number of Phials (Postage and V. P. P. charges extra from those who will not send money with the puzzle.) Prizes will be distributed amongst the successful competitors. One number will be issued for each phial.

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Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.

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Will be out in August.

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Has stood the Test of 58 years.

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For Ladies—Young and Old.

Sundarisathi is the most effective and well-tried elixir and is a certain Cure for all the diseases, such as Ammenorrhoea, Menorrhagia, Dysmenorrhoea, and Leucorrhoea, to which Ladies are peculiarly subject and acts wonderfully on Uterus and its appendages. Highly recommended and used by hundreds of Doctors and Eminent Physicians.

Price Re. 1 per bottle. Rs. 2-10 for Three Bottles.

which are required to be completed.

Sold by Every Chemist

The DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY. 2 and AHMEDABAD.

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Aug. 27.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 13/16.

B. C. Rate D D 1/5 27/32.

LONDON.—

Banks Selling T T 1-5 27-32.

Banks Selling D D 1-5 27-32.

Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 Sept.

Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.

Banks Buying T T 1-5 29/32 Cash.

Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Cash.

Banks Buying T T 1/5 29/32 sept

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1-6 1-4 Mail.

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 9/32 15th Sept.

NEW YORK.—

B C Rate T T 278.

Banks Selling T T 277-3/4.

Banks Buying T T 276-1/2.

PARIS —

Banks Selling D D 916

Banks Buying D D 928

Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940

JAPAN.—

Banks Selling T T 129 3/4

Banks Buying 60 days 127 1/2.

HONGKONG.—

Banks Selling D D 134 1/4.

SHANGHAI —

Banks Selling D D 161 1/2.

SINGAPORE —

Banks Selling D D 156.

JAVA.—

Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.84 3/4, 26th inst.

Shanghai/London 2/4 5/8, 27th inst.

Japan/London 1/11 1/16, 26th inst.

London/Paris 123.85 26th inst.

London/Belgium 34.860 26th inst.

London/Switzerland 25.18 1/4, 26th inst.

London/Italy 92.70 26th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £4:4:11-1/2 24th inst. £4:4:11-1/2 26th inst.

Silver London Ready 24 5/16, 24th inst., 24 5/16 26th inst.

Silver London Forward 24 7/16 24th inst., 24 7/16 26th inst.

Silver New York Ready 52 7/8, 24th inst., 52 7/8 26th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent. 24th inst. 5-1/2 per cent 26th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 per cent. 24th inst. 6 3/16 per cent. 26th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent

Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos 2 1/4 per cent. 6 Mos 3 per cent 12 Mos 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver Quietly steady, India a small buyer, Business small

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 27.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 98-9.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/10

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.

4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96|2.

4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/0

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/2.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96-5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102-4

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/8

6-1|2 per cent Bbay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 77.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 77.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—30th August settlement. 3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68.9, 3½ per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 102.3-0.

Tone of market:—Quietly steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT

Bombay, Aug. 27

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent

6 months Discounts 6 3/16 per cent

Bank of England rate 5-1|2 p.c.

Call Money 1 1/2 per cent.

1 month 2 per cent.

Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Twelve months 4 1|4 per cent.

Tone of Money market:—Easy.

Imperial Bank of India rate 5 p.c.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Aug. 27

	Per lb. Rs. As Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Toyo Potdar	0 12 0
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 In.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	1 0 8
Fazul (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	1 0 0
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	0 15 9
Ganga Ghat	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202|5303.	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH. X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	
Textile (Hand)	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	0 15 0
Apollo (Fyala)	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 3
Manekji (Kunda)	0 13 9
Pahlad (Siwala)	0 14 3
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw (Maharaja)	0 13 9
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 3
Moon	0 14 0
LEPAD.	
Spring	0 15 0
Textile	0 15 0
Century	0 15 0
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	
Spring (Balance)	1 1 3
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Moon Mill	1 1 0
3732 Moon	1 1 0
3842 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES. 10 Yards.	
Spring (balance)	1 0 3
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
	Per Piece.
1386 Tata	9 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	13 8 0
B 1515 Ratilal	13 13 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 6 0
8383	9 8 0
3810	9 10 0
Yards 120	20 4 0
9898	10 9 0
8015	9 6 0
9797	9 8 0
6300	10 9 0
44000	9 0 0
BLACK CHECK.	
5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA.	
Century	9 15 6
Spring Merchant	0 15 6
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—	
Kanta	1 6 0
Phoenix	1 3 0
Framji	1 2 0

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In Full-pressed Bales	2 Days	Since 1st Sept. this year
Khandesh	43	365,071
Centra India	7	390,841
Barsi and Nagar	109	262,971
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	85,102
Berar	91	791,666
Central Provinces	...	393,502
Total Oomras	250	2,289,153
Dholera	...	248,735
N. W. Provinces	222	62,338
Rajputana	22	51,665
Sind-Punjab	...	134,966
Broach	...	196,079
Coompta & Dharwar	181	133,823
Westerns Northerns	730	64,461
Cocoanda	...	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	29,819
Persian	...	1,774
American	...	11,719
Egyptian and African	101	109,381
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		47
Total	1,506	3,343,955

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

—:o:—

In Full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year
1st Sept. to 22nd Aug.		
Europe	686	934,772
Japan & China	2,349	1,767,178
Coast Ports	75	20,089
Up-country by Rail	...	140,282
A float in harbour for Europe		
China and Japan	...	22,782
Total	3,110	2,885,103

OILS & CAKES.

—:o:—

(The Tata Oil Mills Company, Ltd.)

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Ex Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 539 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565 per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 140 per ton.

WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT

—:o:—

(Me... V H A GANNI

Calcutta August 24,

Jutes:—As reported in our last issue the Mills which were under the strike during the last week resumed the work from Monday last, but the labour at the Yule group Mills, unaffected till then, went on strike being persuaded on the ground that they will not get the advantages allowed to the other strikers, and all the Mills under the group were reported to have been closed excepting National and New Central. Besides, Lawrence, Northbrook, Dalhousie and Angus were closed in sympathy with the above. Birla and Champdany Mills were again involved owing to some misunderstanding. Fort Gloster was rumoured on strike, but no definite news has been received till now.

After the Mills had resumed the work, the market for the ready goods became easier and the price for the 9 porter Hessian went even below Rs. 16, but on account of the above strike information at again became steady to some extent, however, no further improvement was noticeable in absence of demand from the shippers.

The raw material has remained quiet but steady in view of the steadier upcountry market, the sellers being unwilling to part with their goods at lower prices. The mills take less interest at present. The feature market closed at 67/4.

The market for shares shows a further good appreciation alround from the closing prices of the last week; of course the business was mostly confined to inter-bazar dealings. The small outside profit-taking was readily absorbed and the prices have hardened to a great extent, and in many cases the scrips have become so scarce that the absense of the sellers' was conspicuous. The values have appreciated as under:—

Anglo-India from 455 to 472, Alliance from 508 to 590, Auckland from 332 to 347, Bally from 330 to 347, Barnagore from 286 to 302, Belvedere from 615 to 630, Cheviot from 338 to 348, Empire from 62 to 63/8, Fort Gloster from 915 to 990, Fort William from 435 to 465, Kamarhatty from 665 to 675, Lansdowne rom 302 to 322, Lawrence from 735 to 765, Northbrook from ... to 70, Reliance from 84/8 to 87/8 and Union from 730 to 790. Ammunition were taken at 1100 from 1090.

The speculative counters of Howrah and Clive mark a rise of about a point at 38/8 and 40/8 respectively. Nationals show a further improvement of 1/8 at 32/4. Hukumchand have advanced to 25/4.

Cottons:—There was less doing in this section. Bengal-Nagpur were quoted round 33/4 and Kesoram were reported at 5/7.

Coals:—Were a very active market and business on a very wide scope was reported. Raneegunge towards the close were a very attractive market on the news of a favourable settlement between the Company and Messrs. Tatas in regard to the latter's appeal. Opening at about 41 they changed hands in a large number round 42/8 but on the above news they were taken upto 44. Burrakur record a rise of about one point at 15/12. Simla were a good feature to move up by a point at 9. Bengal Giridih were wanted at 8/6. East Indian have advanced upto 24/4. Ghusick and Muslia on a great demand mark a rise of 1/8 at 10/8. Katras Jherriah were reported at 68. Bhulunbarraree at 25/4, Bokaro and Ramgur at 14/4, Union at 20, Pench Valley at 35/4, Nazira at 14/8 and West Jhamuria at 8/4.

Tea Shares:—This section was practically neglected. Hattikhira were done at 17/4.

Banks:—Imperial Conty, were steady at 344 and F. P. were done at 1395.

Government Securities:—Were less active and only a few transactions in 3½ per cent. Paper round 68/4 and 78/2 in 4 per cent Loan 1960-70 were reported.

Miscellaneous:—In the Engineering section Burn were a good feature at 375c.d. Indian Iron and Steel changed hands at 15/12, Bengal Iron have improved to 11/10 Government's tenders for wagons and under-frames have reflected in a sudden rise in the Indian Standard Wagon Ordy. and Preference shares, the former having been taken upto 42/8 from 36/8 and the latter had buyers upto 91 from 85. Business in Hooghly flour was reported at 29. Midnapore were done at 132. Bengal Assam were reported at 233, Calcutta Landing and Shipping were steady at 9/4, and Port Shipping were quoted at 23. Champaran Sugar on a dividend of Re. 1/8 look attractive at 12/8.

LATEST GARSIDE'S CABLE.

—:o:—

Crop condition now below 58 per cent. Falling rapidly due to drought and weevil. Expect to reduce our own last forecast of 15,080,000 bales by 1 or 2 per cent. (14,829,000 or 14,778,000 bales) Domestic demand in dry goods somewhat better.

Normal marked improvement expect in fall.

Announcement

After visiting various hospitals in England and on the Continent

Mr. BYRAM N. KHAMBATA

Specialist-in-Scientific Bonesetting

has returned from Europe and resumed his practice at 275, HORNBY ROAD, FORT. . . . BOMBAY.

"Black & White" is always RIGHT.

BUCHANAN'S

BUCHANAN'S LIQUEUR may be more expensive than other brands of Scotch Whisky but IT IS THE BEST.

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & Co., Ltd., 11/13, Elphinstone Circle, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY

Show the glory of your complexion

NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's

Mercolized Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is *underneath* if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion. Use Mercolized Wax regularly.

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay Aug. 27

	Ready Red	Ready Ave. Leafy
Bengal Superfine	225	...
Bengal Fine	215	...
Bengal F. G.	210	190
Sindh-Punjab Fine	215	...
Sindh-Punjab F. G.	210	190
Wardha-Hingt Fine	290	260
Nagpur Savner Fine	290	250
Yeatmal Fine	280	255
Arvi Fine	280	250
Amraoti Fine	265	250
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	265	250
Mulkapur Fine	255	230
Khandesh Fine	245	220
Muthia Fine	215	205
Muthia F. G.	200	190
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S	265	250
Purna F.G.G.S	265	260
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S	265	260
Indore/Ujjain Fine	265	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	265	250
Surat	...	...
Broach Fine	...	...
Broach F.G.	...	...
Westerns M.G.	...	...
Cambodia	390	...
Miraj/Sangli	...	...
Compta Good	...	...
Jinja	440	...
Busoga	450	...

CANADIAN WHEAT.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

Canadian visible supply is increasing 73 lakhs 39 thousand bushels.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Castorseeds: Delivery May Opening Rs. 49; Highest Rs. 49-4; Lowest Rs. 48-15-6: Closing Rs. 49-2-6.

Groundnut Seeds: Delivery February Opening Rs. 54-10: Highest Rs. 55; Lowest Rs. 54-9; Closing Rs. 54-14.

This Exchange will remain closed on the 28th instant being a public holiday.

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THE JUPITER GENERAL means Insurance Protection.
It's address in Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY AUGUST 28 1929

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co.
When you think of Insurance.

SEPARATE ELECTORATES WITH LUCKNOW PACT

Mr. Kelkar's Solution of Communal Problem!

MRS. NAIDU PRO-MUSLIM, MAHATMA TOO GENEROUS

Deplorable Separatist Tendency Among Hindus

DACCA, Aug. 27.

The fifth session of the Bengal Provincial Hindu Conference commenced this afternoon in the tastefully decorated pandal. There was a good gathering of delegates and visitors amongst whom were Dr. Moonje, Messrs. Jagatnarainlal, Savarkar, Padamraj Jin and others.

Rai Bahadur Revatimohan Das, Chairman, Reception Committee in the course of his address dwelt on the necessity of the organisation of the Hindu society. He pleaded for the abolition of the caste system and the removal of untouchability. He also deprecated child marriages and the marriage of widows and preached the cult of hero worship.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar, President, then delivered his address.—Free Press.

MR. KELKAR'S ADDRESS.

In the course of his presidential address to the fifth Bengal Provincial Hindu Sabha Conference held at Dacca, to-day, Mr. N. C. Kelkar said:

In times of trouble, both the Mahomedans and Christians can hope to get assistance and sympathy from far beyond India. But as regards Hinduism, where in the whole wide world, is there an inch of space which the poor, unbefriended and threatened Hindu can call his own outside Hindustan? "Other communities have their whole basis of operations and world-wide lines of communication and flotillas of boats and transports which can replenish them in India at need. The Hindu society, on the other hand, has long ago burnt its boats, cut off every possible line of communication with the world with its own hands and has cooped itself up unwisely with a ditch around itself, and a foolish contrivance in which the valve shuts against itself but opens out for any hostilie soldier, adventurer or camp-follower, to safely come across and give the gest account of the slightest capacity of mischief or harm which he may possess. The only hope, therefore, of this beleagured community now lies in strongly fortifying itself at all points of attack, make friends with all amongst itself and take good care of the blind, the lame and the diseased, and to enthuse the whole garrison with the hope that it can save itself, even now, if it makes up its mind, the hope being reinforced by the warning that it is doomed to destruction if it faints or falters for a moment."

POLITICS NOT THE ONLY END.

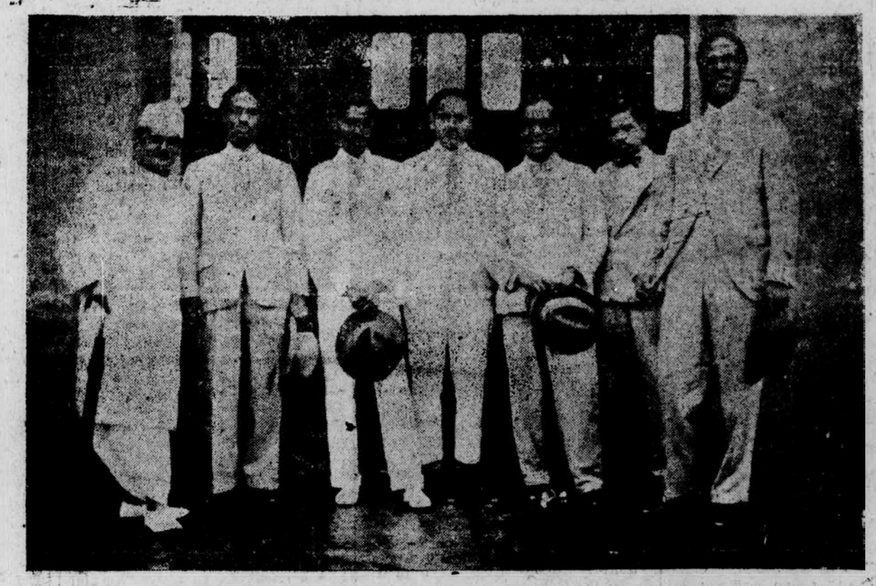
But unfortunately, schism still prevails in the ranks of the Hindu leaders. Some of us have not yet been cured of the fallacious idea, injected in our psychology in a moment of frenzied political enthusiasm,—the idea, namely, that politics is everything, and denominational culture or religion is nothing. Even a reasonable regard for the interests of one's own community has come to be branded with the name of communalism. And even then, the idea further seems to be that it is the duty of the Hindu, of all people in India, to forget that he is a Hindu for the simple reason that the Hindus are a majority community in this country. It is only recently that some of the super-men among our Hindu political leaders, with their heads in the clouds, have begun to condescend and recognize the existence of the Hindu Sabha, and its claim to have a say in the matter, when schemes for the disposal of the political future of India are being discussed at a Round Table. On the other hand, they were sublimely unconscious of the fact that they had allowed the Khilafat Committee to dominate over and almost eclipse the Indian National Congress, as if the Khilafat movement represented only the quintessence of true Indian territorial patriotism, untainted in the least by any communal feeling.

GOVT.'S POLICY.

I have already pointed out that beyond the Frontiers of India, Hindus have got no friends or sympathisers from whom they can expect any backing. To add to this, within India itself, the Government, as a whole, show active sympathies with the Mahomedans for reasons of their own. The trend of the official view is to minimise both the qualitative and quantitative importance of the Hindus. If the Mahomedans excel Hindus in the arts and crafts of trade, industry and commerce, Government will do nothing by way of special treatment for the backward Hindus, so that they may come up to their Mahomedan brethren in that respect. And if the Hindus on the other hand excel Mahomedans in education, learning, scholarship and the arts and crafts of administration, the Government will bring in the convenient plea of the backwardness of the Mahomedan community and reserve for them an equal share in the services, much against their will as they know that administrative efficiency suffers on that account. They will however, rather sacrifice efficient administration than the opportunity to please Mahomedans, on the ground that they are a minority. Even with regard to the numerical strength of the Hindus, the census officers have betrayed a sneaking partiality against the Hindus by doing what may be in their power to secure decreasing returns of the Hindu population. I will illustrate this point by two parallel but contrary cases of directions given to census enumerators by different Census Commissioners. The Census Commissioner for India for 1911 has tried to demonstrate the incoherence of Hinduism, and the Census Superintendents were asked to enumerate classes or tribes returning as Hindus, but those who did not conform to a certain standard or were subject to certain disabilities, thus suggesting the inference that those tribes and castes were 'not' Hindus. Thus they were asked to prepare a

(Continued on Page 7.)

ARTISTS FOR INDIA HOUSE



A group of the Bengalee artists commissioned to decorate India House in London who sailed by the Mail boat on Saturday last.

NATIONAL FLAG DAY AT MULTAI

HUNGER STRIKERS CONGRATULATED

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Aug. 27.

In pursuance of the Congress programme, the National Flag Day was observed at Multai on Sunday last. The Flag procession was taken through principal streets to Tapri banks where the ceremony of hoisting the flag was performed by Khandekar, the President of the Provincial Congress Committee. Afterwards a public meeting was held under presidency of Dipchandji, a leading Malgujar, and a member of the Legislative Council resolutions congratulating Dandekarji on his conviction and sympathising with the Lahore hunger-strikers were unanimously passed. The President announced that the district had more than completed its quota of Congress membership. The Tahsil Congress Committee is inducing traders to cease indenting foreign cloth.

PESHWA RECORDS RESEARCH COMMITTEE

LOKAHITWADI SANGHA'S PROTEST

Under the auspices of the Sangha a meeting was held on Saturday at which following resolution was unanimously passed. Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole J.P. M.L.C. presided:—

"This meeting of the Bombay Lokhitwadi Sangha, Dadar, held under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur S. K. Bole enters its emphatic protest against the present selection of the personnel of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government in connection with the research work of the Peshwa Records (Daftar) at Poona. The Committee is entirely composed of Brahmins out of whom only one member has a record of public appreciation of research erudition, and the claims of the Non-Brahmin community representation and selection thereon are entirely overlooked although pro-Noo-Brahmin community could have provided persons fit for the said work."

SPEEDING UP TRANS-ATLANTIC MAIL

SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

LONDON, Aug. 27.

A successful experiment in speeding up the trans-Atlantic mail was carried out yesterday when 5,000 letters weighing a hundred lbs. were landed by German Lloyd liner "Karlsruhe" at Galway, Ireland, and were rushed by air to Croydon. —Reuter.

C. P. OFFICIAL FOR BOMBAY

MR. R. H. BECKETT TO BE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

(From Our Correspondent).

NAGPUR, Aug. 27.

"The Nagpur Guardian" understands that Mr. Richard Henry Beckett, officiating Director of Public Instruction, and Secretary to Government Education Department, is shortly leaving Central Provinces and will be posted as Director of Public Instruction in Bombay.

Mr. Charles Evan William Jones, whose services were lent to Government of India Department of Education, Health and Lands and who is at present on leave, will revert to his permanent post as Director of Public Instruction Central Provinces.

DAMAGE TO RAILWAY LINES IN SIND

KARACHI CITY, Aug. 27.

The Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Karachi wires under date August 27.

The breach of the line at mile 52/6 between Sann and Khuman on Kotri Dadu loop continues. It is expected to be restored in three days. Passenger trains are being shuttled to Sann from Dadu and to Khuman from Kotri. The Sind Express will be diverted via Kotri Rohri till through communication is restored. Heavy damage has been caused to railway lines between Rohri and Kotri due to heavy rainfall as also to the punctuality of passenger services.—Free Press.

FORGING SANCTION BY ACCEPTING OFFICE.

DR. VARADARAJULU ON NEW NATIONALIST PARTY OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, Aug. 26.

Addressing a public meeting this evening at the Gokhale Hall, Dr. Varadarajalu Naidu explained the aims and objects of the newly formed Nationalist Party in Madras. He said since there is no programme in the country at present for direct action to bring pressure upon the Government, communal quarrels among Hindus and Muslims, Brahmins and non-Brahmins have increased and leaders who led the country during the non-cooperation days have now resigned from the Congress. He also said that the object of the Nationalist Party is to accept office and oppose the Government from within. He then read a draft prepared by Mr. Satyamurthy and the draft prepared by the Nationalist Party and asked the audience to compare both and decide for themselves. Free Press.

GRAF ZEPPELIN LEAVES FOR LAKE HURST

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Los Angeles.—The Graf Zeppelin left for Lake Hurst at 12/14 a.m.—Reuter.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE (B.P.C.C.)

Are You A Congress Member?

IF NOT

ENROL YOURSELF TO-DAY

at

any of the following District Congress Committees.

1. FORT WARD—Advocate Press, Hindustan Office 21, Dalal St.
2. MANDVI WARD—Swadesh Office, Musjid Bhunder Road.
3. BHULESHWAR WARD—Joshi Building, Kalbadevi Rd., opp.; Bhangwadi.
4. GIRGAUM WARD—Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road.
5. BYCULLA WARD—2, Bapty Road.
6. PAREL WARD—Kaverana Building, Room No. 64, Tram Terminus, Parel.
7. DADAR WARD—Khadi Bhandar Kohinoor Cinema Building, Dadar.

POLICE RAID IN OLD SATTA LANE

25 Persons Arrested on Charge of Gambling

Great sensation was caused in Marwari Bazar on Tuesday night when the Police raided the whole of Old Satta Lane and arrested 25 persons on charge of gambling.

It appears that on receipt of information the Princess Street Police that bets on "American Futures" were being received in Old Satta Lane. Sub-Inspector Pathan with a warrant from Deputy Commissioner of Police to the place. Assisted by Sub-Inspectors Khan and Sawant, and a posse of constables. Mr. Pathan carried out a lightning raid late on Tuesday night in Old Satta Lane. He had a warrant for a sweetmeat shop belonging to one Mulchand and that shop too was raided and Jawahirlal Rupchand and three others were arrested. Marked coins with about Rs. 100 and betting slips were recovered from the shop.

Girjashanker Ranchod and 20 others are arrested from old Satta Lanes with marked coins and betting slips. Most of the arrested persons are bailed out.

AGE OF CONSENT.

ORTHODOXY MOBILISING FORCES IN SIMLA

COUNTER-MOVE OF PROGRESSIVISTS.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Orthodox opinion has started mobilising its forces against the recommendations of the Age of Consent Committee the Report which has now been released for publication. Already a deputation of Pandits from Bengal waited on the Home Member to urge their opposition to the Committee's recommendations and to Sarda's Child Marriage Bill. They, however, it is said, did not receive a very encouraging reply. Representations from the die-hards Section are reaching Members of the Assembly, urging them to set their face against any innovation in Marriage Laws. Largely signed petitions, including the signatures of ladies also, typifying the indignation that is said to be prevailing in the country, are being addressed to the Legislative Assembly. Urgent need is felt by the Legislators, the majority of whom will it is believed support the recommendations, for strengthening their hands by the press and progressivists all over the country are acting energetically to counter the propaganda that is being engineered by showing its volume in its proper perspective.—Free Press.

INTERCHANGE IDEAS WITH CONGRESS

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S ADVICE TO ANGLO INDIANS

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

Addressing the Anglo-Indians at a luncheon party, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that with the growth of a spirit of independence, the Anglo-Indians would no longer need preferential treatment and suggested the interchange of ideas between the Indian National Congress and the Anglo-Indians, who could do much constructive work by their higher educational standards.—Free Press.

KHANZADI ABDUCTION CASE

SIND M. L. A. TO STAND TRIAL AT HYDERABAD SESSIONS

HYDERABAD, Aug. 26.

The Judicial Commissioner's Court has passed orders on the application of Wahidbux Bhutto and others praying for the quashing of the order, committing them for trial in the Khanzadi abduction case. The Court has completely quashed the committal proceedings against Jan Mahomed Bhatti, finding no evidence against him and atered the order of the Karachi Honorary Magistrate against Mahomed Usman and another, dropping the charge under Section 314, but he has rejected the applications of all the other accused, including Wahidbux Bhutto, who will stand their trial at the Hyderabad Sessions on the 2nd September.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY SECRETARIAT

SECRETARY OF STATE'S SANCTION

A POST FOR A MUSLIM

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The Secretary of State for India, it is understood, has sanctioned the rules for the Assembly Office which was so long on a temporary basis. All the recommendations which was embodied in Pandit Motilal's motion moved last year during the time of controversy over the question of separation of the Assembly Office from the Legislative Department have been, it is understood, accepted except that of disciplinary action against the principal officer of the Department.

Pandit's motion contemplated that it should be in the hands of the President subject to the right of appeal to the Governor-General. But the rules sanctioned by the Secretary of State have vested it, it is understood, in the hands of the Governor-General.

POST FOR A MUSLIM

Among the principal officers, the post of the Deputy Secretary who will be appointed by the Viceroy in consultation with the President remains vacant. The Viceroy, it is understood, will ask the Public Service Commission to make a selection. According to the understanding among all the Parties, the post is to go to a Mahomedan. The Public Service Commission will probably choose four or five suitable candidates from among whom the Viceroy will make the final choice. The post, which so long could not be advertised in the absence of the Secretary of State's sanction of rules will soon, it is understood, be advertised for by the Public Service Commission.—Free Press.

AMENDMENT TO LEGISLATIVE RULES

SIR P. S. SIWASWAMY'S VIEW

MADRAS, Aug. 27.

When asked by a representative of the "Free Press of India" for expression of his views on the Government's action in framing Rules amending the Legislative Assembly Rules, Sir P S Sivaswamy Iyer said that he considered Mr. Patel's ruling to be wrong and that amendment to the Legislative Assemby Rules were necessary.—Free Press.

AMENDMENTS TO SARDAS CHILD MARRIAGE BILL

SIMLA Aug. 26

Notices of a dozen amendments have been tabled by Mr. Sesha Iyengar to Mr. Sarda's Child Marriage Bill which will be discussed in the Assembly on 4th Septembr. The first amendment is for recommittal of the Bill to Select Committee for hearing expert evidence of representativs of special interests affected by the bill. If this motion fails and the bill is taken into consideration he will move that it should not apply to Brahmins and such other communities among whom post-puberty marriages are forbidden by religion or custom or both. He wants that the marriage age should be reduced to eleven. The other amendments are intended to tone down the scope of the bill to a great extent—A. P.

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